The Bombay Gazette.

No. 10,071—New Series. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, MARCH 2, 1881.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited),

Will despatch Steamers as follows :—



FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. MADURA, 1,941 Tons, on WEDNESDAY, 2nd March, 1881, at 3 p. m., calling at Rutnagherry, Vingoria, Goa, Carwar, Coompta, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Beypore, Calicut, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Negapatam, Madras, Masulipatam, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

THE S. S. PUTTIALLA, 839 Tons, on TUESDAY, 8th March, 1881, at 4 p.m., calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR CUTCH, MANDAVIE AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. CALCUTTA, 863 Tons, on FRIDAY, 4th March, 1881, at 10 a. m.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, MOZAMBIQUE, INHAMBANE, QUILLIMANE, DELAGOA BAY, NATAL AND THE CAPE COLONY.

THE S.S. ASSYRIA, 1,495 Tons, on WEDNESDAY, 9th March, 1881.

FOUR-WEEKLY SERVICE TO QUEENSLAND.

The Steamer leaving Bombay for Colombo on Wednesday, 2nd March, will connect at Colombo with the Queensland Mail-Steamer from England, and passengers and cargo can be booked for the following ports :—

Batavia, Thursday Island, Cooktown, Townsville, Bowen Rockhampton, and Brisbane.

N.B.—EXPORTS.—To save shippers the trouble of clearing and shipping, shipments not exceeding five tons will be received, and Bills of Lading granted in exchange at the Offices of the undersigned.

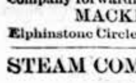
Railway receipts for packages from up-country should be forwarded to the undersigned, who will undertake clearance and shipment.

IMPORTS.—The undersigned undertake the landing, clearing and delivery in Bombay or forwarding by rail or steamer packages by the Company's Steamers. Bills of Lading and particulars of contents and value should accompany forwarding instructions.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 1st March, 1881. Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION with ITALY via SUEZ CANAL.



ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

The Regular Steamers Leave GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st *of each Month.*

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY.

[Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.]

	1st Class.	2nd Class. (Including Wines.)	3rd Class. (Without food.)
Aden	Rs. 220	Rs. 150	Rs. 40
Suez	„ 360	„ 220	„ 80
Port Said	„ 380	„ 240	„ 90
Messina	„ 500	„ 340	„ 140
Naples	„ 500	„ 340	„ 140
Leghorn	„ 500	„ 340	„ 140
Genoa	„ 500	„ 340	„ 140
Marseilles	„ 520	„ 350	„ 145

Children under 3 years, free of charge; Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE of CHARGE to the extent allowed in the Handbooks. All extra Luggage will be charged for at rates which can be learnt from the Agent.

Next steamers from Bombay :—

SINGAPORE, to sail on FRIDAY, 1st April, 1881.
MANILLA, to sail on SUNDAY, 1st May, 1881.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation, and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess.

The Steamers of this Company start precisely at 12 noon. Passengers and heavy baggage are carried on board free of charges by the Company's steam launch leaving Apollo Bunder between 10 and 11 a. m.

First and Second Class Through Railway Tickets, from GENOA and NAPLES to LONDON, are issued here at rates which can be learnt from the undersigned.

Cargo for Barcelona and Odessa can be booked at through-rates.

For Hand-books of information, rates of Freight, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent, Rubattino S. N. Company,
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle.

Bombay, 1st December, 1880.

ANCHOR LINE.

INDIAN SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY, LIVERPOOL, AND MEDITERRANEAN.

THE following sailings have been arranged :—

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

	Captains	Tons.	h.p. noml.	1881.
s.s. HESPANIA	James Laird	3300	400	
s.s. ROUMANIA	———	3300	400	2nd April
s.s. BRITANNIA	R. Hutchinson	3060	400	14th May
s.s. HISPANIA	James Laird	3300	400	11th June

BOMBAY TO GENOA OR NAPLES.

	Captains	Tons.	h.p. noml.	1881.
s.s. INDIA	Geo. H. Read	2289	500	19th Mar
s.s. CASTALIA	J. D. Allison	2200	421	23rd April
s.s. MACEDONIA	Thos. Martin	2272	186	25th May

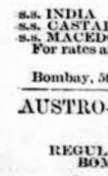
For rates and further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 5th January, 1880.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYDS' STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE via CANAL.



THE following steamers will be despatched from Bombay to Trieste :—

Vessels.	Captains.	1881.
s.s. HUNGARIA	G. Doncich	5th Mar.
s.s. TEBE		25th „
s.s. URANO	N. Ceropina,	5th April
s.s. MEMFI		25th „
s.s. DAPHNE	S. Marinovich,	5th May.

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits which can be had on board at moderate prices) as under —

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Trieste	Rs. 400	Rs. 280	Rs. 140 0
To Cyprus (via Port Said)	275	295	143 0
To Port Said	320	255	131 0
To Suez	300	240	122 0
To Aden	170	130	66 8

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

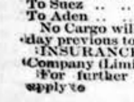
INSURANCES effected by the General Insurance Company (Limited), Marine Branch.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.

Sassoon House, 7, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, January 7th, 1881.

S. S. CITY OF BALTIMORE.



THIS steamer will SAIL from the Prince's Dock at midnight on WEDNESDAY. Passengers must be on board by 10 p. m.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

ANCHOR LINE OF STEAMERS.
BOMBAY TO NAPLES DIRECT.



THE S. S. INDIA will sail as above on 19th March positively. Apply to W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 28th February, 1881.

KEMP'S AERATED WATERS

CHALLENGE COMPETITION IN ANY COUNTRY.

SODA, POTASH, LEMON, AND PRIME GINGER-ALE,

IN perfection, free from every trace of metallic contamination, and purified by

A MOST PERFECT SYSTEM OF FILTRATION THROUGH CHARCOAL,

While all the following Waters are of a generally superior character, almost each has some feature which stamps it with special excellence :—

	Per doz.
SODA-WATER.—This possesses in a high degree the pungency without the rough acidity of the Carbonic Dioxide Gas, and with its high effervescent power and brilliant transparency may be taken as a type of what Soda-Water should be .... Rs.	0 12
AERATED WATER has all the pungency and rough Acid flavour of the Gas, and is specially adapted for mixing with light wines, syrups, &c.	0 12
TONIC-WATER.—The celebrated Quinine Beverage, Flavoured with the flowers of the Bigarade Orange, has a delicacy of its own far superior to that of any other Tonic Water	1 0
AROMATIC GINGER-ALE.—This delightful Drink is a real acquisition to the dinner table. We contend that it is superior to that of every other maker. It is non-alcoholic	1 8
LEMONADE possesses a pure Lemon Flavour, and is warranted not to ferment.	1 0
GINGERADE.—A time-honoured pungent Beverage and a good functional stimulant.	1 0
POGSON'S RESTORATIVE WATER contains Iron and Phosphates, much recommended for exhaustion caused by overwork	1 0
POTASH WATER.—A medicinal Water of great value to all who are liable to secretions of an Acid or irritating nature	0 12
MEDICINAL SODA-WATER of the strength prescribed in the British Pharmacopœia	1 0
LITHIA WATER.—A valuable beverage when taken under medical advice	1 8
SELTZER WATER.—Equal to the fresh produce of the spring	1 0
Bottles Charged Extra	2 0

Consumers of Aerated Waters are recommended to Cool the Beverages before opening, or Open and decant gently *on ice*. Thus only can the pungency be preserved.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM to SOUTHAMPTON, BRINDISI, VENICE, MARSEILLES, ADEN, SUEZ, MALTA, AND GIBRALTAR.



THE following or other Steamers will be despatched as above :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1881.
s. PEKIN	3900	600	W. D. Anderson.	3rd Mar.
— MONGOLIA	2833	530	E. M. Edmond	10th „
s. ROHILLA	3161	700	W. Barrat	17th „
— TEHERAN	2589	400	A. C. Loggin	24th „
s. MALWA	2950	500	W. Thompson	31st „
— SUMATRA	2488	450	R. F. Briscoe	7th Apr.
s. BRINDISI	3699	550	Geo. Lee	14th „
— SIAM	3026	500	A. H. Johnson	21st „
s. AUSTRALIA	3661	600	G. F. Cates	28th „
— GWALIOR	2733	450	J. Orman	5th May.
s. SURAT	3142	530	W. E. Breeze	12th „
— THIBET	2593	400	W. R. Jordan	19th „
s. MONGOLIA	2833	530	E. M. Edmond	26th „
— LOMBARDY	2723	450	J. B. Chapman	31st „

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock-head, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (s) proceed direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Return Tickets are now issued at reduced rates as under, THREE MONTHS from date of departure to that of return.

	Via Brindisi both ways.	Via Brindisi. one way.	Via Southampton. both ways.
First Class	Rs. 950	Rs. 1,000	Rs. 1,050
Second Class	Rs. 500	Rs. 550	Rs. 600
SIX MONTHS.			
First Class	Rs. 1,150	Rs. 1,200	Rs. 1,250
Second Class	Rs. 600	Rs. 650	Rs. 700

STEAM TO PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT GALLE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1881.
LOMBARDY	2723	450	J. B. Chapman	11th Mar.
ZAMBESI	2431	370	A. Simons	25 Mar.
NIZAM	2725	450	Geo. Brady	8th Apl.
KHIVA	2609	450	T. Alderton	22nd Apl.

Return Tickets are now issued	1st Class.	2nd Class
To K. George's Sound, Adelaide, Melbourne or Sydney and back (available for nine months)	Rs. 600	Rs. 375
To Galle and back (available for two months)	150	75
To Penang or Singapore and back do.	450	225

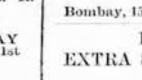
Passengers for Australia change steamers at Galle.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock-head, at Mazagon, at 3 p. m., on the day of sailing.

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 15th February, 1881.

P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.
EXTRA STEAMER TO HONGKONG AND SINGAPORE.

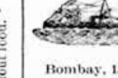


THE Steamer AVOCA will leave for the above Ports on the 2nd March, calling at Ceylon and Penang if inducement offers.

F. D. PARKER, Superintendent.

Bombay, 15th February, 1881.

CLAN LINE OF STEAMERS.



THE S. S. CLAN ALPINE will saill for MARSEILLES on TUESDAY, 8th March.

Passage Money—Rs. 100.

She carries a Surgeon.
For furtherparticulars apply to
FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Agents.

Bmobay, 22nd February, 1881.

NOTICES.

MR. MARCUS DAVID EZEKIEL is admitted as a PARTNER in our Firm in BOMBAY and SHANGHAI from the 1st January, 1881.

ABRAHAM, EZRA & Co.

Bombay, 25th February, 1881.

HOWARD'S GENUINE QUININE received direct from the manufacturers in 1 oz. vials. Price Rs. 9 per vial.

WARDEN & Co.

11, Meadow Street, Fort.

MINTON'S TILES.

MINTON'S ENCAUSTIC and MOSAIC FLOORING TILES for Halls, Verandas, Staircase, Landings, Bath Rooms and Fireplaces. For particulars and prices apply to

DAVID GOSTLING, Architect,
26, Apollo Street, Bombay.

ICE ! ICE ! ! ICE ! ! !

BOMBAY ICE MANUFACTURING CO., Ld.

NOTICE is hereby given that the wholesale price to all customers of the Company's Ice will, until further notice, be Rs. 20 per ton delivered from the Factory, Mody Bay.

By order of the Board,
C. H. B. FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Agents.

Bombay, 25th February, 1881.

PARELL ROAD COMMISSION STABLES,
Near Sir J. J. Hospital.
ANOTHER FRESH ARRIVAL OF ARAB HORSES BY BUGGALOWS.
A LARGE NUMBER TO SELECT FROM.
Early Inspection Invited.
FRAMJEE FURDOONJEE KOLAH,
Proprietor.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

THE undersigned will receive TENDERS, up to the 4th proximo, for the SUPPLY to this Company of 50 tons POON TIMBER in logs of no less dimensions than 20 feet 4 inches long and 3 feet diameter. Undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

F. MATHEW, Agent and Chief Engineer.
General Offices, Bombay, 24th February, 1881.

FOR SALE.

A SELF-DRIVING VICTORIA, with moveable coach-box, pole and shafts, complete. Built last September by Norgan of Longacre.

A pair of Grey Arab Galloways, one 4 years and the other 5 years old, broken to single and double harness, and saddle.

A Bay Australian Gelding, 6 years old, broken to single and double harness, and has been ridden as a charger. Perfectly quiet. Apply to Sir THOMAS THOMPSON, Malabar Hill.

HORSES—ARRIVAL OF FRESH BATCH OF EXCELLENT ARAB HORSES AND TROOPERS

PER S. S. COCONADA FROM BUSSORAH.

DINSHAW SUNTOOK & CO. present their compliments to their constituents and the Public in general, and beg respectfully to inform them that they have just received a new and fifth batch of superior HIGH-CASTE UNIZA and NUZDEE HORSES, consisting of good Chargers, Hunters, Racers, and Galloways, &c., wellworth seeing. No. 115, Bhendy Bazaar, Commission Stable. Bombay, 17th January, 1881.

NOTICE.

AVAILABLE from the Government Book Depôt, Allahabad, "GRAMMAR OF THE CLASSICAL ARABIC LANGUAGE," translated and compiled from the works of the most approved native or naturalized authorities by Mortimer Sloper Howell, C.S., Member of the Asiatic Society of Bengal and Fellow of the University of Calcutta.

Part II.—The Verb, and Part III.—The Particle. Price, Rs. 7-8-0.

Part I.—Is in Press.

CHAS. A. DODD, Major,
Curator of Govt. Books, N.-W. P.

ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS OF THE HOLTA TEA COMPANY, Limited.

THE SIXTEENTH HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the Holta Tea Company, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 11, Hasting's Street, Calcutta, on FRIDAY, the 18th March, 1881, at 4-30 p.m., to receive the Directors' Report and transact such other business as may be brought before the Meeting.

By Order of the Board,
GRINDLAY & Co., Secretaries.

Calcutta, 23rd February, 1881.

THE MAZAGON SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered office of the Company, No. 6, Hornby Row, on SATURDAY, the 5th March, 1881, at 3-30 p. m., to transact the following business :—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report for the year ended 31st December, 1880, and the Audited Balance Sheets and Profit and Loss Accounts for the two half years ended respectively the 30th June and 31st December, 1880.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To appoint two Directors in place of those who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint two Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 5th to the 12th March, 1881, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors.
For the Mazagon Spinning and Manufacturing Company, Limited.

C. & F. DINSHAWJEE, Agents.

No. 6, Hornby Row, Bombay, 25th February, 1881.

THACKER & COMPANY, Ld.,
OPPOSITE BOMBAY CLUB.

BOOKS.
STATIONERY.
ARTIST'S MATERIALS.
SURVEYING AND MATHEMATICAL INSTRUMENTS.
TRAVELLERS' REQUISITES,
LEATHER GOODS.
FRITH'S INDIAN PHOTOGRAPHS.
BINOCULARS.
PRESENTATION GOODS.
OFFICE SUNDRIES.
DESPATCH BOXES.
GAMES, CUTLERY,
PICTURES,
&c. &c. &c. &c.

THACKER & COMPANY, Ld.,
Opposite Bombay Club.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.

Lessees............Messrs. NORVILLE and CROFTON.

TO-NIGHT,
WEDNESDAY, 2nd MARCH.
By particular desire will be repeated
THE GREAT CRITERION COMEDY
TRUTH.

THURSDAY,
NO PERFORMANCE,
Owing to the rehearsals for
MISS EDITH WILSON'S BENEFIT.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Private Box to hold eight	Rs. 32
Do. do. four	„ 16
Orchestra Stalls	„ 4
Pit Stalls	„ 2
Back Seats	Annas 8

The PLAN of the HOUSE may be seen, and SEATS secured, at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.'s from 10 A. M. till 6 P. M. daily.

Doors open at 8-30. The performance will begin at 9 p.m. punctually.

GAIETY THEATRE.

MONDAY, MARCH 7.
BENEFIT
OF
MISS EDITH WILSON.
A Comedy in one Act by Tom Taylor,
"NINE POINTS OF THE LAW,"
and
Byron's Burlesque,
"LADY OF LYONS."
Between the Pieces Miss Wilson will deliver
AN ADDRESS.

Tickets at SOUNDY and Co.'s.

HARBOUR MASTER WANTED.

REQUIRED for the Port of Madras a HARBOUR MASTER, salary Rupees 300 per month. Application with copies of testimonials should be addressed to the Master Attendant, Administrative Department, Madras.

J. H. TAYLOR, Master Attendant,
Administrative Department.

NOTICE.

IT is hereby notified that the undersigned did, on the 1st instant, pay to Her Majesty's Treasury in Bombay the sum of Rupees 14,600, being the 110th Monthly Instalment of the Vehar Water Works debt.

T. S. WEIR, Acting Municipal Commissioner.
Municipal Commissioner's Office, Bombay, 1st March, 1881.

THE COORLA SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE.

A DIVIDEND at the rate of Rs. 50 per share will be PAID on and after MONDAY, the 7th March instant, to the shareholders whose names appear on the register of the Company on 14th February, 1881, on production of their share certificates.

By order of the Board,
B. & A. HORMARJEE,
Secretaries, Treasurers, and Agents.

Bombay, 1st March, 1881.

THE undermentioned BANKS will be CLOSED on MONDAY and TUESDAY, the 14th and 15th March, on account of the Holi holidays :—

For the Oriental Bank Corporation,
J. D. DAWSON, Agent.
For the Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China,
REG. MURRAY, Agent.
For the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China,
THOS. FORREST, Agent.
For the Comptoir D'Escompte de Paris,
FRANCIS VOUILLON, Manager.
For the National Bank of India (Limited),
W. A. BAKER, Manager.
For the Agra Bank (Limited),
J. HUTTON, Manager.
For the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation,
G. E. NOBLE, Agent.

Bombay, 1st, March, 1880.

FURNITURE REPP.

Cash	Color	Credit
Rs. 4 0	Plain Crimson	Rs. 4 8
Rs. 4 0	Plain Maroon	Rs. 4 8
Rs. 4 0	Plain Green	Rs. 4 8
Rs. 4 8	Plain Blue	Rs. 5 0
Rs. 3 10	Striped Crimson	Rs. 4 0
Rs. 3 10	Striped Maroon	Rs. 4 0
Rs. 3 10	Striped Green	Rs. 4 0

Patterns Post Free.

WATSON & CO.,
ESPLANADE HOTEL, BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given that THACKER DHUNJEE OOKERDA has contracted to sell to KHOJA JAFFERBHOY RAHIMTULA, the property hereunder described. All that piece or parcel of hilly ground with the small hut or cottage thereon erected and built, situate at Cambala Tank, without the Fort of Bombay, near the Government Flag Staff, containing by admeasurement 4773 square yards or thereabouts, in the sub-district of Mandvie, and registered in the books of the Collector of Bombay for Pension and Tax under old No. 395 and new No. 2274, and bearing new survey No. 7110, and bounded as follows :—On the east part by the property of Trimbak Jaggannathiee and partly by the property of the late Jeewraj Baloo, on the west by the property of Dady Manockjee Limjee, on the north by the charitable property of N. S. D. Esperance Cathedral Church, and on the south by a public town, and formerly and now in the occupation of Runsey Nathoo Kharva, a tenant. All persons having any claims against the said property by way of sale, gift, mortgage, lien, inheritance, or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at his Office No. 7, Church Gate Street, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, after which time the purchase will be completed without regard to such claims, if any, and such claims, if any, shall be considered as marred, null, and void.

R. M. SAYANI,
Purchaser's Attorney.

CHEAVIN'S
PATENT RAPID FILTERS,
The most efficient yet invented.

		Cash prices. Rs. a.
No. 000	Half gallon size	9 0
„ „	„ Wicker covered	11 0
„ 00	One and a half gallon size	11 0
„ „	„ Wicker covered	14 0
„ 0	Two and a half gallon size	15 0
„ 1	Three and a half gallon size	20 0
„ 2	Five gallon size	27 0
„ 3	Six „	31 0
Ornamental Dining-room Filters		10 0
Refrigerator Filters, in Terra Cotta ware		10 0
Cheavin's Pocket Filter		5 0

SOLE AGENTS FOR BOMBAY PRESIDENCY
TREACHER and COMPANY, Ld.

TRICHINOPOLY CHEROOTS AND CIGARS,

PREPARED expressly for TREACHER & Co, Limited, from finest, selected and thoroughly matured Tobacco, and acknowledged to be the cheapest and best Smokes procurable.

		Cash prices.
NOBLE'S Cheroot shape, without straw, per box of 100		Rs. 1 12
DAWSON'S Cheroot shape, with straw	do.	1 12
THOMSON'S, Cheroot shape, with straw	do.	1 12
DINDIGUL'S Cheroot shape, with straw	do.	2 0
HAVANNAH'S Cigar shape	do.	2 0
TREACHER'S GEMS, Cigar shape, per box of 50		1 0
TREACHER'S MUSTER, barrel shape	do.	1 2

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

"EXCELSIOR"
TOBACCO and CIGARETTES

SIX PRIZE MEDALS,
VIENNA, 1873; PHILADELPHIA, 1876;
PARIS, 1878;

and a Special Concession from the French Government for sale at the Exposition of 1878.

TESTIMONIALS.

DR. JOS. HYRTL, University of Vienna, Austria.—"'Excelsior' I declare to be the BEST TOBACCO I ever smoked."

SIR HENRY HALFORD, Leicester, England.—"Your 'Excelsior' Tobacco is so good that I shall be obliged if you will send me ONE HUNDRED POUNDS of it."

MARQUIS DE LE COUTEULX DE CAUMONT, Paris, France.—"The 'Excelsior' I do not hesitate to say, is the BEST TOBACCO I ever smoked."

	Cash Prices.
"Excelsior" Tobacco, in 4 oz. Packets, Flake cut for Pipes	Rs. 1 2
"Excelsior" Tobacco, in 4 oz. Packets, Long cut for Cigarettes or Pipes	1 2
"Excelsior" Cigarettes, in boxes of 100	2 4

TREACHER and COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

GIESLER'S CHAMPAGNE.

NOTICE!!!!!!

TREACHER & CO., Limited, having been APPOINTED the SOLE EXCLUSIVE AGENTS in the BOMBAY PRESIDENCY for

MESSRS. F. GIESLER AND CO.,

are in a position, by special arrangement, to supply their Champagne, expressly prepared for India, with "For India" Brand, on the following advantageous terms :—

Giesler's "For India," their finest Brand......Cash per doz. Qts. Rs. 50 0
Do. do. do. ...... „ do. Pts. „ 26 8

Messrs. GIESLER'S reputation as one of the leading Champagne Houses is thoroughly established in every market of the world, and is due to the great care and attention bestowed on the selection and preparation of their Wines.

TREACHER & CO. have, therefore, the fullest confidence in bringing this Brand more prominently to the notice of Wine-consumers in India, believing it to be unequalled by any other imported.

Special terms for quantities to Messes, Clubs, Traders, and Co-operative Societies.

OBSERVE!!!!!!

THE SPECIALLY APPOINTED SOLE AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY FOR Messrs. GIESLIGR'S CHAMPAGNE ARE

TREACHER AND COMPANY, LD.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

THACKER AND CO., Ld.

SURVEYING AND MATHEMATICAL INSTRUMENTS.

THACKER & Co. (Limited), import Surveying and Mathematical Instruments only from well-known makers, principally TROUGHTON and SIMMS, ELLIOTT BROS., and W. F. STANLEY, as it is the experience of the Management that the guarantee of perfection and accuracy afforded by such names as the above is highly esteemed by the Profession, although Instruments by unknown makers may be procured at a slightly cheaper rate.

Theodolites.	Architects' Scales.	Field Books.
Dumpy Levels.	Marquois Scales.	Level Books.
Levelling Staves.	Protractors (all kinds).	Note Books.
Prismatic Compasses.	Pocket Rules.	Mapping Pens.
Pocket Sextants.	Parallel Rulers (all kinds).	Indian Ink.
Optical Squares.	Measuring Tapes.	Plotting Scales.
Clinometers.	Do. Chains.	Mounted Drawing Papers.
Spirit Levels.	T. Squares.	Cartoon Papers.
Pocket Levels.	Set Squares.	Tracing Cloth.
Pantographs.	Straight Edges.	Tracing Paper.
Cases of Instruments.	Railway Curves.	Sectional Paper.
Pocket Sets.	French Curves.	Sundries.
Half Sets.	Drawing Boards.	
Spare Instruments.	Stencil Plates.	

ARTISTS' MATERIALS.

Dry Water Colours.	Camel Hair Pencils.	Mahl Sticks.
Moist do. in pans.	Siberian do.	Palettes, Slabs, &c.
Slow drying do. in tubes.	Sable do.	Palette Knives.
Oil Colours in tubes.	Hog Hair Tools or Oils.	Dippers, &c.
Dry Water Colour Boxes.	Sable ditto.	Bristol Boards.
Moist ditto.	Varnishes, Oils, &c.	Mounting Boards.
Oil Colour Boxes.	Drawing Papers.	Drawing Pencils.
Illuminating Colour Boxes.	Oil Sketching Paper.	Crayons.
	Prepared Canvas.	Gold and Silver Shells.
	Do. Millboards.	Gold Leaf.

ILLUSTRATED PRICE LISTS UPON APPLICATION.

*** ALL ARTICLES ADVERTISED ARE KEPT IN STOCK.

THACKER & CO., LIMITED,
RAMPART ROW, NEXT TO ORIENTAL BANK, BOMBAY.

HOUSEHOLD CLARET,

SOUND, WHOLESOME, RICH,
UNSURPASSED IN ANY MARKET.

Quarts, Rs. 10. Pints, Rs. 5-8 per dozen.

D. S. KEMP AND CO.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

MRS. LAKE,

MILLINER, DRESS-MAKER, SILK-MERCER, AND LADIES' OUTFITTER.

Constant Supplies of Millinery, &c., Received "Overland."
A LARGE STOCK OF GOODS ALWAYS ON HAND TO SELECT FROM.
Estimates for making up Dresses, &c., on application.

WEDDING AND MOURNING ORDERS CAREFULLY AND PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

Estimates supplied for "WEDDING TROUSSEAUX."
Do. do. for "MOURNING."
Price Lists on application.
Orders from Out-stations should be accompanied by a Remittance, or reference for payment in Bombay.

MRS. LAKE,
UXBRIDGE HOUSE,
No. 7, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY.

BOMBAY CASH BAZAAR.

THE only ESTABLISHMENT in INDIA where you can procure all requisites suitable for the climate and home travelling at European prices.

LADIES and GENTLEMEN from up-country, while in Bombay, should not fail to visit this establishment, which will repay them, for they will be able to obtain some of the greatest novelties that have ever been introduced into India.

FRESH SHIPMENTS ARRIVE FOR ALL DEPARTMENTS BY EVERY MAIL.

Millinery, Dress-making, and Gentlemen's Outfits made to order upon the shortest notice.

Compare our qualities and prices, and you will see that the Bombay Cash Bazaar is the cheapest house in India.

BOMBAY CASH BAZAAR,
ESPLANADE CROSS-ROAD, CRAWFORD MARKET, BOMBAY.

COGNACS IN WOOD.

	Per Imperial Gal. Cash. Rs. a.		Credit. Rs. a.	
* Star, a capital peg Brandy	10	8	10	12
** Stars, a spirit, pale pleasant, delicate flavour	11	4	11	8
*** Stars, fine old Cognac, soft pale, mellow flavour, and strongly recommended for general consumption	13	0	13	8
**** Stars, very superior old pale, of great age and delicate flavour	15	0	15	8

SHERRY IN WOOD.

MANZANILLA.—This natural Sherry is very pale, dry, and has a good aroma.

	Cash. Rs. a.		Credit. Rs. a.	
Per Imperial Gallon	8	9	9	0
„ Quarter Cask of about 27 Imperial Gallons	216	0	236	0

FINE OLD WHISKYS IN CASKS AND JARS

	Cash. Rs. a.		Credit. Rs. a.	
Irish and Scotch, A 1 Quality, per Imperial Gallon	8	12	8	9
Quarter Cask of about 29 Imperial Gallons	242	0	256	0

Empty Jars for the above—1 gall. Rs. 2; 2 gall. Rs. 3; 4 gall. Rs. 4.
Electro-plated Taps to suit—Rs. 4 each.

CLARETS IN WOOD.

	Cash. Rs. a.		Credit. Rs. a.	
Medoc of about 48 Imp. Galls. or 24 dozs.	172	0	[illegible]	0
St. Estephe „ „	216	0	23[illegible]	0

NOTICE.
THIS ANNOUNCEMENT APPEARS TWICE A WEEK.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CHIARINI'S
ROYAL ITALIAN CIRCUS
AND
PERFORMING ANIMALS
WILL INAUGURATE A SHORT SEASON IN BOMBAY.

MONDAY EVENING, MARCH 7th.
At 9 o'clock
This magnificent and world famous organization
Comprising
THIRTY (30) FIRST-CLASS STAR ARTISTS.
TWENTY-SEVEN (27) WONDERFULLY TRAINED HORSES.
THE EDUCATED ZEBRAS
From the Cape of Good Hope.
THE DIMINUTIVE SHETLAND PONIES.
THE PERFORMING MONKEYS.
THE KANGAROOS FROM AUSTRALIA.
THE PERFORMING DOGS.
THE GIGANTIC OURANG-OUTANG
From Borneo.
THE COLOSSAL PERFORMING BISON
OF NORTH AMERICA.
And the
PERFORMING ROYAL BENGAL TIGERS.

At every performance
Mr. LORENZ JOHNSON
THE INTREPID TAMER,
Will enter the den of these
FEROCIOUS ANIMALS.
And exhibit them in a thrilling and wonderful performance.
Our list of Performers
Includes the names of some of the most Celebrated Artists of Europe and America
who will have the honor of introducing the latest and most striking marvels of the
EQUESTRIAN
GYMNASTIC AND
ACROBATIC ARTS.
FOUR (4) GREAT CLOWNS.
HEADED BY
JAMES HOLLOWAY,
The drollest and most amusing
ENGLISH CLOWN
Of the present age.

SIGNOR GIUSEPPE CHIARINI,

The King of Horse-Trainers, will introduce his Peerless Stud of Trained Horses, whose unrivalled performances have been the wonder and admiration of the Whole World, and have won for their Owner and Educator, Signor Chiarini, numberless Medals and Costly Gifts from the Rulers and Members of the Nobility of every country in Europe, in token of their appreciation of his Wondrous Skill, and the intelligence and docility of his Superb Horses.

N.B.—All the Animals may be seen in the Menagerie Tent, before entering the Mammoth Circus Pavilion, which seats 4,500 people.

Performance every evening at 9 o'clock.

MATINEES.
WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS at 3-30 P.M.
Doors open one hour before the performance begins.

PRICES.

Boxes with 6 Chairs	Rs. 24
Dress Circle Chairs	„ 3
Stalls (Carpeted Seats)	„ 2
Gallery	„ 1

Children under 10 years of age, also Soldiers and Non-Commissioned Officers half price, except in boxes.

G. AGRATI, General Agent.

DOUBLE WALL ICE JUGS,
PRESERVE ICE OR ICED DRINKS,
CHAMPAGNE OR CLARET CUP,

At a low temperature for a much longer period than other vessels. The constant use of them is attended with GREAT CONVENIENCE AND ECONOMY.

Richly plated with silver, in a variety of handsomely chased patterns, from Rs. 25 to Rs. 60.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)

UNSWEETENED GIN.
Treacher's Special Importation.

A SAFE and WHOLESOME STIMULANT, eminently suited for Indian consumption.

Per case of 1 dozen, cash Rs. 18.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

OZO,

The delightful sparkling health-sustaining beverage, a dissipator of mental and nervous affections, and a renewer of physical power.

Per Dozen Bottles, Cash Rs. 3.

INVENTORS AND SOLE PROPRIETORS,
TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

HAMILTON'S.—I cordially coincide with the opinion expressed by many travellers who have stayed at Hamilton's Hotel, Bombay, that it is, without exception, one of the very best kept Hotels in India.—P. H. MACADAM. 6th January, 1881.

FINE old Scotch WHISKY at Rs. 22 and Rs. 25 per dozen.—WILLIAM BELL & Co., 10, Elphinstone Circle.

MRS. OAKES'S, 11, MIDDLETON ROW, Calcutta, Suites Single Rooms. REDUCED RATES from MARCH.

MR. CHERNSIDE—Please communicate with Reuter's office where telegrams await you from Melbourne.

BICYCLE, a new Coventry Club Bicycle 50", with the latest improvements, for sale. Apply to W. J. ESSAI, Forbes Street.

A FURTHER shipment of Ladies and Gents BOOTS and SHOES in the newest shape. Apply to Dorabjee Cooverjee Majoo, Milliner, No. 26, Meadow Street.

FOR SALE.—JABALPORE HILL TENT, 12" square, in good order and complete; has a square bath-room. Price, Rs. 275. Apply to W. S. HOWARD, AHMEDNAGAR.

A BARGAIN, FOR SALE, a Second-Hand MAIL PHAETON, thoroughly repaired, new hood, &c., back seats reversible. Price, Rs. 450. Apply to the Superintendent Sassoon's Reformatory.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1881. Price Rs. 5; with postage, Rs. 5-4. To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office

TRANSFER CLERK WANTED, must be able to write a clear and fast hand. Salary to commence with Rs. 30 per month. Apply to C. H. B. FORBES and Co.

FOR SALE a bay Waler GELDING, about 9 years old, 15-2 high, a trained cavalry charger, and perfectly quiet to ride. Price Rs. 500. Apply to SCOTT and Co., V. S., Girgaum.

ELEPHANTA CAVES.—An excursion there and back, Rs. 5 including Tiffin, Ice, and attendance. Starting from the Apollo Bunder steps at 1 p. m. this day. For tickets apply to W. B. GREEN, Tiffin and Dining-rooms, Apollo Bunder.

A BAY WALER GELDING, 5 years old, 15-3 high, very fast, with good action, and quiet in harness, with high set Mail Phaeton, by "Simpson," Madras, and set of English Harness; turnout in excellent order. Rs. 1,400. Apply to SCOTT & Co., V. S., Girgaum.

WANTED, in a private family in the Cuddapah District, Madras Presidency, a resident GOVERNESS to take charge of the education of four girls, ages from 13 to 6. Apply with copies of testimonials, and stating terms and age to "LOCAL FUND ENGINEER," Madanapalli, Cuddapah.

FOR SALE, A COLLECTION OF LEGISLATIVE ACTS, comprising Sea Customs Act, Customs Tariff Act, Indian Arms Act, The Opium Act, The Bombay Salt Act, The Salt Act, The Stamp Act, The Indian Port Act, The Native Passenger Ships Act, The Abkari Act, Periodical Survey of Steam Vessels Act, The Steam Vessel Survey Amendment Act, and the Bombay Port Trust Act. Price Rs. 5, interleaved Rs. 6-8.—Apply at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

BREAKFASTS, TIFFINS, DINNERS, TEA and Coffee, Ices, Pastry and Confectionery, &c., at PEARSE'S RESTAURANT, 23, Rampart Row, Fort.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE OF DAMAGED MAURITIUS SUGAR.

TO-MORROW THURSDAY, the 3rd March at 1 p. m., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Carnac Bunder on account of the underwriters :—

ex "Ringwood."

H S P and Co.—577 bags damaged Mauritius sugar.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 2nd March, 1881.

BAPOOJEE HORMUSJEE & Co.,

AUCTION SALE of furniture, a collection of law and other books, &c., &c., at No. 26, Meadow Street, Fort, opposite to the Oriental Bank.

BAPOOJEE HORMUSJEE will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 2nd March, at 2 o'clock P.M., at the above-mentioned place, a collection of Law and other Books, belonging to the Estate of a Native Law Student.

Also a few articles of Handsome Blackwood Household Furniture, comprising Tables, Chairs, Sofa, Couches, Wardrobe, Chest of Drawers, Carriage Lamps, &c., &c.

BAPOOJEE HORMUSJEE.

Bombay, 2nd March, 1881.

BENNETT AND COMPANY.
No. 4, FORBES STREET.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co. have removed their auction rooms to the ground floor of the old High Court building opposite to the Dockyard.

On SATURDAY, the 5th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms at the ground floor of the Old High Court Building, opposite to the Dockyard, a quantity of grey and colored piece-goods, &c., &c.

At 1 p.m.

1 handsome palanquin office shigram.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 2nd March, 1881.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.

NOTICE is hereby given that on WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, and FRIDAY, the 16th, 17th, and 18th of March, 1881, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction the property hereinafter described at the times and places hereinafter mentioned at the instance of Cassumbhoy Ahmedbhoy, Esqr., the second mortgagee thereof, and on account and risk of Rahimbhoy Alladin, Esq., subject to an Indenture of first mortgage, bearing date the 29th day of January, 1879, under which there is due to the first mortgagee the sum of Rupees 30,000 in Government four percent Promissory Notes and Rs. 4741 for interest.

Lot No. I on WEDNESDAY, the 16th, at 4 P. M.

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground, with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling house, and warehouse standing thereon, situate at Israel Mohla Cross Lane, without the Fort of Bombay, in the sub-district of Mandvie, in the Island of Bombay, formerly and now in the occupation of Rahimbhoy Alladinbhoy, and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 1016, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 15, and containing by admeasurement 162 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by the houses of the said Rahimbhoy Alladinbhoy, on the west by the house of the said Rahimbhoy Alladinbhoy, on the north by the Temple of Mochi caste, and on the south by the said Israel Mohla Cross Lane.

Lot No. II. on WEDNESDAY, the 16th, at 4-30 P. M.

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground with the warehouse and buildings standing thereon, situate on the north side of the said Israel Mohla Cross Lane, in the sub-district of Mandvie, formerly and now in the occupation of the said Rahimbhoy Alladinbhoy, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 1035, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 16, containing by admeasurement 90 7-9 square yards, or thereabouts, and bounded on the east partly by the said house of the said Rahimbhoy Alladinbhoy, and partly by the said Temple of the Mochi caste, on the west and south by the said Israel Mohla Cross Lane, and on the north by a passage.

Lot No. III on WEDNESDAY, the 16th, at 5 P. M.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling house and warehouse standing thereon, situate without the Fort of Bombay, on the west side of Shamjee Hussajee Street, commonly called Khoja Mohla, in the sub-district of Mandvie, containing by admeasurement 72 square yards or thereabouts, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 25, and by the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos. 912 and 1158, and bounded on the east by Shamjee Hassajee Street, on the west by the house of the said Rahimbhoy Alladinbhoy, on the north by the house of Rahimbhoy Alladinbhoy, and on the south by the said Israel Mohla Cross Lane.

Lot No. IV, on THURSDAY, the 17th, at 4 p.m.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the three several messuages, or dwelling houses standing thereon, situate with the Fort, in the sub-district of Mandvie, on the west side of the said Shamjee Hussajee street, containing by admeasurement 416 square yards or thereabouts, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 618 and by the Collector of Assessment under Nos. 26, 27, and 28, and bounded on the east by the said Shamjee Hassajee street, on the west partly by the house of Assabibi, partly by the Temple of Mochi caste, and partly by the house of the said Rahimbhoy Alladinbhoy, on the north by the house of Fazal Kassum, and on the south by the house of the said Rahimbhoy Alladinbhoy.

Lot No. V. on FRIDAY, the 18th, at 4 p. m.

All that piece or parcel of Fazendari land or ground, with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling houses standing thereon, situate at or on the west side of Omercari first row, without the Fort, in the sub-district of Mandvie, formerly and now in the occupation of Mooloorkhan Noorkhan and others, containing by admeasurement 665 square yards or thereabouts, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under nos. 2 and 3, and bounded on the east by the said Omercari first row, on the west by a sweeper's passage, on the north by the property of Manji Laliee, and on the south by the house of Cursetjee Sorabjee Vachaghadi.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Janardhan and Hormusjee, attorneys for the said second mortgage, or to the undersigned at their Office in Meadow Street.—Dated this 1st day of March, 1881.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 2nd March, 1881.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY.
2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE OF RICE.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 2nd inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Carnac Bunder, by order of Mr. Meerzamull Shewbux, and on account and at the risk of Ragowjee Nuthoo.—

1,055 bags rice (Hoodan Gull).

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

SALE OF UNSERVICEABLE ORDNANCE STORES.

Under instructions from the Commissariat of Ordnance, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Bombay Arsenal THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 2nd inst., at 2 p.m.

A quantity of unserviceable Ordnance stores, comprising books, papers, empty ammunition cases, leather cuttings, canvas bags, empty barrels, tin and zinc cuttings, iron tools, smiths' bellows, &c.

On SATURDAY, the 5th day of March, sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at No. 13, Marine Lines, the valuable and handsome carved and french-polished blackwood and teakwood furniture, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, a handsome open carriage in very good condition, with a pair of strong, well-matched grey Arab horses, &c., the property of Colonel I. F. Chapman, 25th Regt., N. L. I.; the same comprises rich cut and plain thin stem glassware handsome dinner, breakfast and coffee services, best electroplated tea and coffee service, hotwater curry dishes, hotwater plates, ice pitcher, biscuit box, toast rack, cruet frame, breakfast companion, bread basket, butter-cooler, fire stand, teapot, a set of spoons and forks for 12 persons, dessert knives and forks, waiter, beer cup, table and piano candlesticks, a portable solar lamp with tin case, Mappin's best steel table cutlery for 6 persons, richly carved and French polished teak and blackwood furniture, such as drawing room, dining-pier, writing, oval, revolving, dressing, and washing tables, round and pier tables with marble tops; drawing-room, sofa, and reclining couches, drawing-room, dining-room, easy, reclining, rocking, office, folding, low, arms, without arms, baby's and peg room chairs, chiffoniers, toilet stands, centre ottoman, round teapoys, tripod stands; hat stands, Madras pattern toilet stands with pier glasses attached, single and double screens, sideboard, whatnots, Madras pattern bedsteads, baby's cots, wardrobe, clothes and gown presses, chest of drawers, Madras pattern, lady's dressing table with chevalglass attached, a french-polished teakwood almira with toilet glass attached, iron four posts bedstead, toilet and cheval glasses, handsome flower vases, epergne, flower holders, table ornaments, clock, marble, and alarm time pieces, drawing-room and dining-room, Brussel's carpets, carpet rugs, water filter, dispense, bath and cook-room furniture, cooking utensils, &c., &c.

At 2 p.m.

1 handsome open carriage in very good condition with a pair of strong well-matched grey Arab horses.

SALE OF TEAK SQUARES.

On SATURDAY next, the 5th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Tank Bunder by order of Mr. Meerzamull Shewbux, and on account and at the risk of Dulputram Heerjeewundas—

G H 114—Teak Squares, in small lots to suit purchasers.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY at New Sonapore Cross Lane, near Trinity Chapel.

Under instructions from the Administrator General, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises on TUESDAY, the 15th day of March, at 4 p. m., the undermentioned valuable property belonging to the estate of the late Pestonjee Nusserwanjee Lilanwalla.

All that piece of Government ground, together with the dwelling-house standing thereon, situate on the west side of New Sonapore Cross Lane, in the sub-district of Fort, without the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 70 feet in length and 20 feet in breadth or thereabouts, registered by the Collector of Land-Revenue under No.— and by the Collector of Assessment under No. 10, and bounded on the east by the said New Sonapore cross lane, on the west by the house of Canatjee Muncherjee Varinalla, on the north by the house of Ruttonjee Cowasjee Chowkey, and on the south by the house of Dhunjeebhoy Ruttonjee Mistry.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 2nd March, 1881.

INDIAN GUARANTEE AND SURETYSHIP ASSOCIATION, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given—

(1) That a Dividend of 10 per cent. for the year ended 31st December, 1880, will be paid to the registered Shareholders on and after SATURDAY, the 5th March next, at the Offices, No. 9, Elphinstone Circle.

(2) That 50 per cent. of the Profits have been placed to the Reserve Fund.

(3) That the remaining 285 Shares are now being allotted to Shareholders.

By order of the Board of Directors,
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A., Secretary.

Bombay, 23rd February, 1881.

THE ONLY PERFECT HAIR DYE.

D. S. KEMP & CO.'S
CIRCASSIAN FLUID

SURPASSES all existing dyes in the purity, delicacy, and natural appearance of its results.

"You will perhaps be gratified to know that I consider the preparation you sent me highly satisfactory. It is quickly applied, is very effective, and far preferable to the article made by a noted London manufacturer." (Sd.) N. V. November 5th, 1879.

Per Case, Rs. 2.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, MARCH 1.

CONSOLS in London yesterday were quoted ⅛ lower at 99⅞, but Enfaced Rupee Paper was unchanged at 84½ for Fours and 91⅞ for Fours-and-a-half. The 3½ per cent. Sterling Loan was also unaltered at 102⅞, and French Rentes remain at Rs. 119⅛. A payment of £1,00,000 into the Bank of England is advised, but against this there is a withdrawal of £175,000 for North America. In connection with this latter movement, it is worthy of notice that the New York Exchange on London has declined from $4·80 to $4·76 per £ within the past two days. What this may result from it is difficult to say, but it is at all events an item against easier Money in London.

The General Produce Markets show no change of any kind. Seeds are unaltered. Wheat comes firm, and a partial advance of 6d. per quarter is quoted in Indian qualities to arrive.

The Manchester Piece-goods market is still reported quiet but steady, although in Liverpool yesterday the Cotton market closed strong, the day's sales being estimated at 10,000 bales. Americans on the spot were 1-16d. per lb. higher, although Surata were unchanged. To arrive, however, private telegrams reported Surats more saleable, and in the Continent transactions are said to have taken place at rather better rates. In New York yesterday, ready Mid-Uplands were unaltered at 11 9 16 cents per lb., while May shipment had advanced from 11-52 to 11-69 cents per lb. The receipts at the U. S. ports to date show the following comparison :—

	1881.	1880.	1879.
Two days' receipts	32,000	16,000	19,000
Three days' do.	58,000	30,000	30,000
Total since 1st Sept.	4,567	4,241,000	3,851,000

Reuter quotes Bar Silver in London at 52 7-8d. per oz. as against his previous quotation of 52 9-16d., but private messages having already brought 52¾d., the advance is not so much as the public telegrams make it out. It is reported to-day that some messages give 53d., equivalent to 1s. 8 5-16d. per rupee, but this requires confirmation.

EXCHANGE this morning opened firm with an advance of 1-32d., but during the day a further rise of like extent was established. A considerable business has been done at the advance, and at the close the market is unquestionably firm. At the same time there is no more certain feeling perceptible, and while merchants seem disposed to close up current transactions at to-day's rates, there is no disposition to anticipate as further advance by selling in anticipation. We quote :—

Bank Bills on demand		1s. 8 ½d.	per rupee.
Do.	telegraphic	1s. 8 3-32d.	,,
Do.	3 months' sight	1s. 8 ¼d.	,,
Credits,	3 ,, ,,	1s. 8 13-32d.	,,
Documents	3 ,, ,,	1s. 8 7-16d.	,,
Francs,	3 ,, ,,	2f. 06c.	,,

On Calcutta we still quote demand drafts at par to 1-16 per cent. premium ; 60 days' sight at 16-16 per cent. discount.

GOVERNMENT PAPER to-day has been very quiet, and we quote a decline ¼ to ⅜ per cent. Fours close at Rs. 100¼ and Fours-and-a-half at Rs. 109¼. With values at home unchanged the only source of weakness apparent is the tendency to dearer Money here ; and this is an influence which cannot be lost sight of. With the Bank of Bombays minimum rate of discount at 5 per cent., there is not perhaps much to speak of in the shape of dear Money at the moment, but a strong feeling prevails that this level cannot be a loug duration, and there can be no doubt that nothing will have a greater effect on paper than a rising Money market.

SHARES.—The market keeps quiet, and transactions are not large, Bank of Bombays are ¼ per cent. higher at Rs. 733¼. Colaba Land shares are Rs. 2½ lower at Rs. 807½. In Press Companies there is no change. Spinning and Weaving Mill shares are firm, and the field alterations shown in our list of quotations are in favour of holders.

COTTON to-day has been much more active than for some time past. The firmer advices from home have brought a number of buyers into the market, and notwithstanding the rise in exchange an advance of Rs. 2 to Rs. 3 per candy has been established. A large business has been done during the day, probably not less than 5,000 to 6,000 bales, and had sellers been more willing to operate at current rates probably double the total transaction might have been recorded. After the late fall, however, sellers have been very chary about doing bussiness, especially for Good Omras and early delivery of Broach ; and while we are still Rs. 4 to Rs. 5 per candy above home rates, the tendency at the moment is distinctly more in favour of buying than selling. We quote closing prices :—

Good Omra, March	delivery	Rs. 209	per candy.
F. G. F. ,,	,,	,, 193	,,
G. F. ,,	,,	,, 183	,,
Good Broach,	,,	,, 228	,,
Good Dhollera, April	,,	,, 200	,,

LINSEED has been in less request, and prices for ready have receded to Rs. 6-8 and for May delivery to Rs. 6-2 per cwt.

WHEAT is firm at previous prices, say Rs. 31-8 ready and Rs. 28-8 to Rs. 29 per candy for Best White May delivery.

FREIGHTS are firmer for distant shipment, but for the time being there is still a considerable amount of tonnage pressing on the market, and 25s. for Liverpool may be regarded as the current rate.

PIECE-GOODS are quiet at previous values, and the rise in Exchange tends more to reduce ready prices than to encourage arrival transactions.

COALS are quiet but steady at previous prices.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE barque Sarah and Emma, 1,097 tons, Captain H. Lewis, will sail to-day for Bassein in ballast.

THE steamer Riversdale 1,311 tons, Captain J. G. Sharp, sailed yesterday for Diamond Island in ballast.

THE steamer John Mary Church, 1,007 tons, Captain T. Seaward, sailed yesterday for London with a general cargo.

THE steamer Arrow, 130 tons, Captain G. J. Baker, arrived in harbour on the 28th ultimo from Coast and Cutch with a general cargo and 163 deck passengers.

THE steamer Erick, 879 tons, Captain C. Kraemer, arrived in harbour on the 28th ultimo from Cardiff (22nd Jan.) with a cargo of 1,165 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

THE steamer Algitha, 1,218 tons, Captain W. Barwise, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool (20th Jan.), with a general cargo of 2,108 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. W. and A. Graham and Co.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Pachamba, 544 tons, Captain W. Britten, will sail to-day for Persian Gulf via Kurrachee, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Moola Abdoola Valyjee, friend, three women, and four children, Mr. W. M. Baston, and 61 deck.

The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Assyria, 969 tons, Captain Geo. Desmidt, arrived in harbour yesterday from Delagoa Bay (12th Feb.) via Zanzibar, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr. and Mrs. Hormusjee, three sons and two daughters, Mr. and Mrs. Rowbottom, and 15 deck.

THE A. H. Lloyd Co.'s steamer Hungaria, 1,460 tons, Captain M. G. Donovich, which arrived in harbour on the 28th ultimo, from China, brought some passengers and the following cargo :—From Hongkong.—24 packages sundries, 35 packages silk, 122 cases umbrellas, 500 bags sugar, 227 packages wine and spirits, &c., 15 cases bangles, 33 cases aniseed, 110 balas cotton, 271 cases cassia, 100 bales preserves, 467 chests tea, 82 cases chinaware, and 3 cases japanware. From Singapore.—2,400 nos planks, 30 bags sugar, and 48 packages long pepper. From Colombo.—29 packages cordage.

THE P. and O. Co.'s steamer China, 1,037 tons, Captain S. F. Cale, which arrived in harbour on the 26th ultimo from China, brought the following cargo :—From Hongkong.—130 boxes preserves, 1 case crackers, 8 cases paper, 41 cases beads, 196 cases bangles, 1,264 packages chinaware, 28 boxes fans, 1 box white copper, 1,043 chests cassia, 174 cases umbrellas, 156 chests silk, 71 packages matting, 50 bottles quicksilver, 731 chests tea, 50 bags aniseed, 7 boxes false pearls, 16 packages china roots, 2,500 bags sugar, 66 cases vermillion, 14 sets flower pots, 50 packages sumadastones, 49 cases camphor, and 4,120 numbers jars. From Singapore.—13,867 planks and 100 packages china clay.

ARRIVALS.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
28	Erik (s)	Kraemer	Cardiff, Jan. 22.
	Arrow (s)	Baker	Mandvee, Feb. 26.
Mar. 1	Algitha (s)	Barwise	Liverpool, Jan. 26.
	Assyria (s)	DeSmidt	Delagoa Bay, Feb. 12

DEPARTURES.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
1	Sumatra (s)	Bosselle	Genoa.
	Corfu	Arthur	Colombo.
	J. M. Church (s)	Seaward	London.
	Riversdale (s)	Sharp	D. Island.

The following vessels obtained their port-clearances yesterday :—

Steamer Pachamba, Britten, to P. Gulf via Kurrachee.
Barque Serah and Emma, Lewis, to Bassein.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday :—

Steamer Hungaria, to Trieste.
Steamer James Drade, to London.
Steamer Arrow, to Coast and Cutch.
Steamer Muriel, to London.

DAILY EXPORTS.—MARCH 1.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Sicily (s)—80 bales wool, Nanjee Mooljee ; 700 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co ; 1,600 cwts wheat, Ritchie, Steuart and Co ; 35 bales hemp, Khuttow Muthoora ; 35 bales hemp, Lalljee Naronjee.
City of Baltimore (s)—12 bales hemp, Nuthoo Soonderjee ; 54 bales cotton, Nemechund Vussonjee ; 126 bales cotton, Ookerda Poonsey ; 23 bales cotton, Anundjee Dewjee ; 200 bales cotton, Ritchie, Steuart and Co ; 28 bales rags, W. Bell and Co ; 800 cwts wheat, Lalljee Poonsey and Co ; 101 bales rags, W. Bell and Co ; 65 bales rags, Khimchund Lallbhoy ; 321 cwts wheat, Bhoyraj Nurpall ; 350 cwts myrabolams, Vussonjee Veerjee.
Deepdale (s)—61 bales cotton, Luckomsey Rowjee ; 100 bales cotton, J. C. Bushby and Co ; 100 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co ; 50 bales wool, Hurjewan Vussonjee ; 100 bales cotton waste, D. Jaipall.
Trentham Hall (s)—4,300 bundles coir yarn, Finlay, Muir and Co ; 500 bales cotton, Lyon and Co ; 200 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Madras (s)—586 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co ; 800 bales cotton, Geo. Lockhart and Co ; 250 bales cotton, F. Sauquet and Co ; 881 bags tapioac 644 baskets shells and 17,213 bundles rattans, The A. H. Lloyd and Co. Humbert (s)—1,000 bales cotton, Geo. Lockhart and Co ; 300 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

FOR LONDON.

J. M. Church (s)—74½ cwts myrabolams, Goculdass Jettanee ; 109 packages chillies, Roysey Amerchund ; 270 bags myrabolams, Jetta Purshotum.
Pekin (s)—102 pieces and 25 bundles E. teeth, Mahamedjee Hajee Adomjee ; 1,600 cwts wheat, Lang, Moir and Co ; 21 bundles E. teeth, Suriff Durvesh ; 3 bundles E. teeth, Ludha Tarmahamed ; 60 cwts horns, Ebram Joosub ; 1,231 slabs tin, P. and O. S. N. Co ; 6 bales hides and skins, Pestonjee Eduljee ; 9 bundles silk, Goolamhoosein Currimbhoy ; 450 cwts myrabolams, Damoder Sewjee.
James Drake (s)—750 cwts wet dates, Enderjee Moonsee.
Bowesfield (s)—21½ cwts sandalwood, W. Bell and Co ; 150 cwts sandalwood, Laltjee Jewraj ; 12 cases gum, Allana Munjee ; 192 cwts ginger, Jainaram Sittaram ; 417½ cwts myrabolams, Ruttonsee Mooljee ; 15 bales hides, Natha Essa ; 75 cwts sandalwood, Vunmalee Javarce ; 225 cwts gall, Vithuldass Jadowjee ; 85 cases olibanum, Datardina Mowjee.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Vindobala (s)—1,117½ cwts linseed and 1,400 cwts wheat, Volkart Brothers.
Portland (s)—5751½ cwts linseed, Sigg, Sulzier and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Eschol (s)—400 cwts wheat, 750 cwts groundnuts, 250 cwts castor seed, 250 cwts poppyseed, and 1,500 cwts linseed, Volkart Brothers.

FOR VENICE.

Timavo (s)—100 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers ; 100 bales cotton, Harvey and Sabapatty.
Mongolia (s)—100 bales cotton, Sigg, Sulzier and Co.
John Davie (s)—350 bales cotton, F. Sauquet and Co.
Hungaria (s)—669½ cwts castorseed, Volkart Brothers.

FOR TRIESTE.

Mongolia (s)—250 bales cotton, Geo. Lockhart and Co ; 200 bales cotton, P. and O. S. N. Co ; 100 bales cotton, Lyon and Co.
Hungaria (s)—300 bales cotton, A. Blascheck and Co.
Timao (s)—70 cwts cutchoora, Ellias Abdoola.
John David (s)—100 bales cotton, Ritchie, Steuart and Co ; 300 bales cotton, A. Blascheck and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Clan Alpine (s)—4,800 cwts wheat, Lang, Moir and Co ; 375 cwts copra, Jamsetjee Brothers and Co ; 712½ cwts gingelly seed, Tyebjee and Co ; 150 bales cotton, Lyon and Co.
Mary Tatham (s)—500 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.
Marion (s)—80 bags coffee and 316 cases gum, The A. H. Lloyd and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Royal Standard (s)—150 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co ; 200 bales cotton, E. Spinner and Co ; 1,399½ cwts linseed, Peel, Cassels and Co. ; 1,500 cwts gingellyseed, Sigg, Sulzier and Co.
Marion (s)—400 bales cotton, Sigg, Sulzier and Co ; 100 bales cotton, E. Spinner and Co.

FOR PORT SAID.

Pekin (s)—17 cwts indigo, Essack Salloon Obdin.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Madura (s)—100 bales cotton, W. & A. Graham and Co ; 267 bales cotton, Ramgopall Foolchund.

FOR MALTA.

City of Baltimore (s)—400 cwts wheat, Lang Moir and Co.

FOR SUEZ.

Pekin (s)—210 cwts sapan wood and 7 cases silk, Hajee Ally Babancy.

FOR ALEXANDRIA.

Pekin (s)—75 cwts coffee and 51 cwts galingal, Hajee Zanal Abedin.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Daphne (s)—24 cwts turmeric, J. S. Mahamed.
Lombardy—150 bales twist, Cowasjee Sorabjee.

FOR HONGKONG.

Avoca (s)—3 cases twist, Hajee Esac Ellias ; 1 bundle E. teeth, Allana Munjee ; 13 cwts E. teeth, Allana Munji ; 31 chests opinun, E. D. Sassoon and Co ; 50 cwts onions, Husson Babun ; 5½ chests opium, Sewram Khoosalchund ; 13 chests opium, N. J. Abraham ; 1 bundle E. teeth, Ludha Tar Mahomed ; 2 chests opium, Goolalro Mungalbhund ; 38 chests opium, E. D. Sassoon and Co.
Lombardy (s), 8 bales twist waste, Sorabjee Framice ; 63 bales cotton, Motichund Suntookchund ; 4 bales cotton, Nopechund Nowrungroy ; 60 bales cotton, Jaithnund Chillaram ; 129 bales twist, M. S. Gubbay and Co. ; 45 bales twist, Munor Hurka ; 18 cases fishmaws and sharkfins, Vuzirbhoy Thavur ; 200 bales twist, E. D. Sassoon and Co. ; 100 bales twist, Cowasjee Sorabjee ; 39 bales cotton, Sreeram Sewdutram ; 40 bales twist, B. and A. Hormusjee ; 87 bales twist, D. Hormusjee.
Daphne (s)—25½ cwts bysabole, Dattoobhoy Dossa ; 9 bundles E. teeth, Esmall Nansee ; 225 cwts raisin, Khakeebhoy Nanjee ; 105 cwts raisin, Sewjee Ramjee ; 98 bales cotton, Motichund Suntookchund ; 46 bales cotton Guneshlall Becharilall ; 22 bales bales cotton, Hajee Essac Ellias ; 226 bales twist, Jamnadass Ramdass ; 26 bales twist, Santaram Narran ; 210 pieces E. teeth, Esmall Munjee ; 32½ cwts gum and 1 case rosa oil, Ramchunder Purshotum ; 8 chests opium, Hunmuntram Hurdewdass ; 27 bales cotton, M. Bosaridass ; 24 chests opium, Hajee Oosman Hajee Joosub ; 6½ chests opium, Hurdoyal Kadermull.
Avoca (s)—29 chests opium, Tarachund Seeraram ; 28 chests opium, M. S. Gubbay and Co ; 20 chests opium, Hunmuntram Hurdewdass ; 13 chests opium, Nairsookh Mooltanchund ; 13 chests opium, Guneshlall Sobhagmull ; 5½ chests opium, Guneshlall Buldewdass ; 6½ chests opium, Purtapmull Putnee ; 27 chests opium, Abram Ezra and Co ; 28 chests opium, E. D. Sassoon and Co ; 6 chests opium, Currimbhoy Ebram ; 6 chests opium, Cursetjee Bomanjee ; 13½ chests opium, Goolraz Jugonath ; 2½ chests opium Motichun Suntookchund ; 2 chests opium, Ramsook Mooltanchund ; 26 chests opium, N. J. Abraham ; 9 chests opium, Abraham Ezra and Co ; 18 chests opium, Luchmedass Sewdass ; 200 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co ; 5 chests opium Ramvaran Buldewdass ; 75½ chests opium, M.S. Gubhoy and Co.
Daphnee (s)—8 chests opium, Hajarimull Mooltanchund ; 16th chests opium, Punalall Moonglall ; 18 chests opium Tarachund Luchmenaram ; 3 chests opium, Hajarimull Mooltanchund ; 7 chests opium Hunmuntram Hurdewdass ; 9 chests opium, Tata and Co.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—FEBRUARY 28.

Anderson, Col., 1st Grenadiers, on duty, from Mhow.
Blair, Col., 1st Lancers, on duty, from Neemuch.
Oldershaw, Col., R. A., on duty, from Mhow.
Massy, Capt., Punjaub Commissioner, on furlough, from Simla.
Hinds, Surg., from leave, from Bellary.
Moore, Deputy Surg.-Genl., on duty, from Deolalee.
Proudfoot, Lieut., Adjt. Bombay Volunteers, to join, from Kandahar.
Heath, Major, S.C., on duty, from Bhooj.
Clarke, Capt., 29th Regt., from leave, from Mhow.
Fuller, Major-Genl., R. E., on duty, from Bhooj.
Twynam, Lieut.-Col., 2-15th Regt., on duty, from Poona.

MARCH 1.

Tathenham, Lieut.-Col., 38th Bengal N. I., on leave, from Meerut.
Prendergast, Col., 21st Madras Cavalry, on leave, from Kamptee.
Macbean, Col. S. C., on furlough, from Lucknow.

DEPARTURES.—MARCH 1.

Windham, Major R. H. A., on leave, to England.
Rogers, Major, 4th Goorkhas, on leave, to England.
Heath, Major, S. C., on duty, to Ahmedabad.
Sexton, Surg.-Major, on leave, to England
Salaman, Surg., on leave, to England.

THE BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS. REGIMENTAL ORDERS

BY LIEUT.-COL. COMMANDANT W. S. HEWETT.

Bombay, March 1, 1881.

1. The undermentioned N. C. Officers have obtained leave of absence for two months from this date. No. 137 Serjeant J. P. Snellgrove, B. Company. No. 101 Corpl. A. S. Headlum, B. Company.

2. The undermentioned member having joined is taken on the strength of the Corps and posted to D. Company. No. 1,319 Volunteer J. Yates.

3. Color Sergeants of companies are requested to send to Head-Quarters as soon as possible their drill attendance rolls for February, 1881.

4. Lieutenant A. W. Proudfoot, appointed Adjutant to the Regiment by G. G. O. No. 943, dated 21st December, 1880, having reported his arrival from Kandahar will assume charge of the duties from Captain W. M. Tennent in the course of the day.

5. Captain Tennent has performed the duties of Adjutant for the last month and a half with zeal and ability, and the Commandant hereby tenders to him his best thanks for his willing aid at all times.

By order, W. M. TENNENT,
Capt. and Acting Adjt., B. V. R. C.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(Gazette of India, Feb. 15.)

HOME, REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

The services of Sir S. C. Bayley, K. C. S. I., Chief Comsr. of Assam, are placed at the disposal of the Foreign Dept., with effect from the date on which he may assume charge of the office of Resident at Hyderabad.

Mr. Charles Alfred Elliott, C. S. I., of the Bengal Civil Service, is appointed to officiate as Chief Comsr. of Assam, with effect from the date on which he assumes charge of that office from Sir S. C. Bayley, K. C. S. I.

The services of the undermentioned Medical Officers are temporarily placed at the disposal of the Govt. of the N.-W. P. and Oudh :—

Surgn.-Major G. Hutcheson, M. D., 28th Regt., N. I.
Surgn. J. Blood, 37th Regt., N. I.

Mr. A. Phillips, Barrister-at-Law, Standing Counsel for the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal, has obtained leave of absence from the 28th March to the 21st Nov., 1881, both days inclusive.

Mr. W. King, Depy. Supdt. of the Geological Survey of India, is granted furlough for two years, from the 6th April next, or any subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

Mr. W. C. Plowden, Comsr. of the Meerut Division, is appointed to officiate as Census Comsr for India, vice Mr. C. A. Elliott, with effect from the date on which he assumes charge of the office.

Mr. T. A. Hauxwell, who has been appointed by H. M's Secy's of State to the Forest Dept. of India, is appointed an Asst. Conservator of Forests of the 3rd Grade. Mr. Hauxwell is attached to the Forests Dept. of British Burma.

Mr. M. S. Fowler, who has been appointed by H. M's. Secy. of Ssate to the Forest Dept. of India, is appointed an Asst. Conservator of Forests of the 3rd Grade. Mr. Fowler is attached to the Forest Dept. of the Central Provinces.

The services of Mr. R. I. Bruce, Political Agent, 2nd Class, and 1st Asst. to the Agent to the Govr. Genl. in Biluchistan, are replaced at the disposal of the Govt. of the Punjab.

Major E. S. Reynolds, Offg. Political Agent, 2nd Class, and Offg. 1st Asst. to the Agent to the Govr. Genl. in Biluchistan, is appointed temporarily to officiate as Resident of the 2nd Class, and as Agent to the Govr.-Genl. in Biluchistan, with effect from the date of assuming charge, vice Major Sir R. G. Sandeman, K. C. S. I., proceeding on furlough.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Lieut.-Col. (Bt.-Col.) Charles Armstrong, S.C., is permitted to retire from the service, subject to H. M's approval :—

Staff Corps—The undermentioned officer is admitted to the Bengal S. C., with effect from the date specified, subject to the confirmation of the Right Hon'. the Secy. of State for India :—

Lieut. George Ulick Browne, 40th Foot, Squdn. Officer, 12th Bengal Cavalry, 4th Oct., 1879.

Lieut. R. A. Ritherdon, 1st Battalion, 4th Foot, and 2nd Lieut. F. Wyllie, 91st Foot, candidates for the Indian S. C., are placed at the disposal of the Govt. of Madras, in view to their appointment to the S. C. of that presidency, with effect from the date of their arrival in India.

The following direct appointments of Native gentlemen are made, with effect from the dates specified :—

14th (The Ferozepore) Regt. of N. I.—Heera Sing, to be Jemadar (supernumerary), 28th Aug., 1880.

27th (Punjab) Regt. of N. I.—Khooshial Sing, to be Jemadar (supernumerary), 17th Oct., 1880.

This cancels G. G. O. No. 631 of 1880.

The undermentioned officers are granted furlough out of India, with the necessary subsidiary leave :—

Lieut.-Col. A. Seagrim, S.C., (m. c.)
Lieut.-Col. M. P. Rickett, S.C., Depy. Comsr, 2nd class, Offg. 1st class, Central Provinces, (p. a.) for 1 year 243 days.
Major W. I. Bax, Genl. List, Infantry, Squdn. Comdr., 11th (Prince of Wales' Own) Bengal Lancers, (m. c.) for one year.
Major R. S. Thompson, S.C., Asst. Comr., 3rd class, Offg. 2nd class, Hyderabad, (p. a.) for 2 years.
Capt. R. J. H. Wyllie, S.C., Sub- Asst. Comsry.-Genl., 1st class, (m. c.) for 1 year 182 days.
Capt. C. R. Macgregor, S. C., Wing Officer, 44th (Sylhet) Regt. of N. (Light) Infantry, (p. a.) for 1 year.
Capt. R. G. Handcock, S.C., Wing Officer, 39th (The Allygurh) Regt. of N. I., (p. a.) for 2 years.
Capt. G. M. Bellasis, S. C., Ex. Engr. 4th grade, N.-W. P. and Oudh, P. W. Dept., (p. a.) for 273 days.
Capt. C. S. Beauchamp, R. E., Ex. Engr., 1st grade, N-W. P. and Oudh, P. W. Dept., (p. a.) for 2 years.
Lieut. N. F. F. Chamberlain, S. C., Squdn. Officer, 2nd Regt., Central India Horse, (p. a.) for 1 year.
Surgn.-Major G. S. Sutherland, M. D., (p. a.) for 1 year 243 days.
Surgn.-Major A. J. Dale, M. B., (p. a.) for 1 year.
Surgn.-Major C. Planck, Sanitary Comsr., N.-W. P. and Oudh, (p. a.) for 213 days.
Surgn. R. J. Taaffe, M. B., 3rd Punjab Infantry, Punjab Frontier Force, (u. p. a.) for 182 days.
Surgn D. N. Martin, M. D., 30th (Punjab) Regt of N. I, (p. a.) for 2 years.

The undermentioned officers have been granted extensions of furlough by the Right Hon'ble the Secy. of State for India :—

Major-Genel. A. Cadell, R.E., two months, private affairs.
Lieut-Col. (Bt.-Col.) J. T. Harris, S.C., six months, medical certificate.
Lieut-Col. (Bt. Col.) J. S. Ogilvie, S.C., six months, medical certificate.
Lieut-Col. H. H. Stansfeld, Infantry, three months, medical certificate.
Lieut-Col. E. J. McNair, Infantry, six months, medical certificate.
Major D. C. S. L. Carnegie, 14th European Light Cavalry, three months, medical certificate.
Major J. Colledge, S. C., six months, medical certificate.
Surgn-Major F. G. Constant, M. D., six months, medical certificate.

Major G. S. Hills, R. E., Ex. Engr, 1st grade, Bengal, P.W. Dept., is granted special leave for two years.

The following promotions are made, subject to H. M.'s approval :—

Staff Corps to be Major.—Capt. Frederick Henry Maitland, 22nd Feb., 1881.
To be Colonels.—Lieut.-Col. William Macdonald, Bengal S.C., 18th March, 1880.
Lieut.-Col. Francis Edward Archibald Chamier, Bengal S.C., 20th Feb., 1881.
Lieut.-Col. Charles Frederick Keays, Bombay S.C., 20th Feb., 1881.
Lieut.-Col. Charles William Robert Chester, Bengal S.C., 20th Feb., 1881.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

To be Surgn.-Major.—Surgn. Robert Reid, 16th Nov., 1881.

The undermentiond officers of the Bengal S.C., having completed 12 years' service in the rank of Lieut.-Col. are admitted to the colonel's allowance, with effect from the date specified :—

Lieut.-Genl. Charles Cureton, C.B., 22nd Feb., 1881.
Lieut.-Col. (Bt.-Col.) George Scougall Macbean, 22nd Feb., 1881.
Lieut.-Co. (Bt.-Col.) John Irwin Willes, 22nd Feb., 1881.
11th (Prince of Wales' Own) Bengal Lancers.—Kote-Duffadar Wuzeer Singh, to be Jemadar, vice Soonder Singh, invlaided, 2nd May, 1880.

In continuation of G. G. O. No. 78 of 1881, the undermentioned officer is permitted to retire from the service, with effect from the date specified, subject to H. M.'s approval :—

Lieut.-Col. (Bt.-Col.) James Thomas Norgate, S.C., 30th Dec., 1880.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Under Clause 26 of the Regulations appended to the Regtl. Debts Act of 1863, it is notified that reports of the deaths of the undermentioned Commissioned Officers, on the dates specified, were received in the Military Dept. from the 16th to the 25th Feb, 1881.

Royal Artillery—Major J. M. Douglas, 12th February, 1881 at Jutogh.

Bengal S. C.—Capt. B. H. S. Gower, 14th February, 1881 at Bareilly.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr. E. W. M. Hughes, Locomotive Supdt. in Clas II of the State Railway Revenue Establishment, and at present on special duty under the Govt. of Bombay, is placed at the disposal of the Director-Genl of Railways.

Lieut. W. A. Gale, R.E., is appointed to the P. W. Dept. as an Asst. Engr. 2nd Grade, and posted to the Military Works Branch.

Mr. F. B. Walker, Ex. Engr., 1st Grade, Railway Branch, is transferred from the Establishment under the Govt. of Bombay to that under the Director-Genl of Railways.

The services of Lieut. G. Davidson, R. E., Asst. Engr., 1st Grade, Railway Branch, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Govt. of Bombay in the P. W. Dept.

SURGEON DENTIST,
DR. C. F. KHORY
(LICENTIATE OF DENTAL SURGERY OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND, 1873.)
No. 23, RAMPART ROW,
Opposite the Floral Fountain, next to Bombay Gazette Office

NOTICE.

MESSRS. C. MARCKS and Co. are happy to announce that, in consequence of continually increasing sale of MR. MENIST'S the CELEBRATED SPECTACLES, EYEGLASSES, &c., for which they are the appointed Agents, they are enabled to make a REDUCTION of TWENTY PER CENT. on the former prices, thus placing these VALUABLE AIDS to DEFECTIVE VISION within reach of EVERYONE.

HARRIS AND LAWRENCE,
OCULISTS' OPTICIANS,
20, RAMPART ROW,
(NEXT THE ORIENTAL BANK)
BOMBAY,
Opticians to the Bombay Ophthalmic Hospital.

REGISTERED PROPRIETORS of the LUCULENT and METRICAL SPECTACLES, which are used in all OPHTHALMIC HOSPITALS, and prescribed by all SURGEON OCULISTS. For the convenience of Mofussil residents who are unable to visit us, we will on application forward a set of our patent METRICAL TEST GLASSES for self-fitting. Applicants must give a Bombay reference, or forward a deposit of Rs. 10, which will be refunded on the return of the Test Glasses.

Artificial HUMAN EYES in ALL SHAPES and COLOURS.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

JANNI—March 1st, at 178, Malabar Hill, the wife of J. Janni, of a son.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

ELLIS—February 17th, at Sitapur, the wife of Surgeon Major J. Ellis, of a daughter.
CADELL—February 22nd, at Banda, the wife of Alan Cadell, C. S., of a son.
PEREIRA—February 24th, at Aliceville, Simla, the wife of Lewis Francis Pereira, of a daughter. Calcutta papers please copy.

MARRIAGE.

REBSCH—PETERSON—February 24th, at Christ Church, Simla, by the Rev. W. Rebsch, assisted by the Rev. S. Slater and Rev. A. Hildesley, Samuel, son of Rev. W. Rebsch, C. M. S., Kotegurh, to Edith Ross, daughter of F. Peterson, Esq., of Simla.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office should be made payable to the Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 2, 1881.

WE had some faint hope that the words of our London correspondent which appeared in our telegram yesterday, "Sir George Colley and many officers are reported dead," might be taken as an intimation that the belief in the death of the unfortunate Governor of Natal might prove to be unfounded. But all uncertainty is now at an end. He was shot through the head, and his body has been identified by the correspondent of the *Times*. His successor has been already named—Sir Frederick Roberts, who so dashingly and, on the whole, so successfully carried out what were understood to be the strategic plans of Colonel Colley during the first two phases of the Afghan war. General Roberts yields to no officer in the service for energy and indefatigable activity ; but it is to be hoped that he will not disdain to learn from the fate of Sir George Colley not to trust too much to fortune. It is not always safe to disregard the rules of war, because the enemy has not had the advantage of a military education, and cannot know with any certainty when you place your army very much at his mercy. It is abundantly clear that poor Sir George Colley, presuming upon the professional incapacity of the Boers, committed every fault of which a commander could be guilty in the movement which led to the disaster. He took an inadequate force to occupy a dominant position in close contiguity to the enemy's position, and at such a distance from his own camp that it could not derive any support from the bulk of his army. The six hundred men led away on this detached duty constituted what was in reality a forlorn hope, yet he, the general who had the direction of the whole operations of the war, placed himself at its head, and was consequently unable, when the fight began, to effect any combination for its support or reinforcement. The troops in the camp must have been tolerably numerous, for it is evident, from the 92nd Highlanders being at the front, that the reinforcements from India—2,500 in number—had arrived, and possibly the 2,000 from England also ; the latter, at all events, could only have been a couple of marches behind the Indian reinforcements, for they arrived in Durban the day after the latter had disembarked. Yet it does not appear that the not inconsiderable main body of the British force took any part in the desperate action on the Spitzkof, which lasted, with apparently little intermission, from 7 in the morning till 3 in the afternoon. And it is not even stated that the force in camp was expected to take part in the battle, or lend a hand to their hard-pressed comrades. No arrangement appears to have been made for their doing so. We must await further information before judging harshly of the officer left in command of the camp, whoever he may have been, for not having tried to effect a diversion during those long hours of desperate battle, when his countrymen were clearly overmatched. It is possible that he was kept in check by a strong body of the enemy, placed on the line of communications for the purpose. But if this was so, the condemnation of the false, strategy which led the six companies to a position where they could be so hopelessly isolated is the more complete. No doubt the calculation was that when the Boers saw the position overlooking their lines of defence in the hands of the British they would—like the Afghans under almost precisely similar circumstances at the Peiwar Kotal, when General Roberts lead a part of his small force by a long *détour* to outflank his enemy—fancy themseves beaten, and begin to fall back. But it is always possible that an enemy numerously stronger may see that a weak assailant in such a position is almost absolutely at their mercy, if they hold their ground resolutely and attack in their turn. And that is just what took place on Sunday last at the Spitzkop. The valour of the six companies—evidently picked companies, being chosen from four corps—was unavailing. We are now informed that the ammunition did not fail, that the supply was ample. But we confess to some scepticism on this point, for in seven or eight hours' continuous fighting with breach-loaders an immense quantity of ammunition must necessarily have been expended. And seeing that the force was marched during the night to surprise the hill, it is scarcely possible that any unusually large supply could have been carried with the little column, which of course it must have been a main object to keep as unencumbered as possible. That the position was ultimately carried by storm is admitted, the first account which reached London, and was telegraphed to us by our correspondent ; agreeing on that point with the account subsequently received. As several assaults had been previously beaten back with great loss, the Boers must have lost heavily ; and as their whole force cannot exceed seven or eight thousand men, heavy losses are to them ruinous, whether they be victorious or defeated. Sir Frederick Roberts, if he tempers the ardour of combat which characterises him by soldierly prudence, may bring the war to a successful termination before many weeks are over. If he fails, we can always fall back upon Sir Garnet Wolseley.

MANY of our readers who are engaged in business have often occasion to multiply copies of letters, circulars, or forms. The demand which exists for some speedy method of reproduction, without involving the delay and expense which an order to the printer or lithographer entails, is sufficiently shown by the number of devices advertised for the purpose, from the electric pen of Edison to the "typograph." Most of the devices, however, which are so assiduously brought to our notice are patents, the produce of which involves some expense, and the use of which entails the manipulation of materials which are not always procurable. There is one very simple process, however, which is attended with neither of these disadvantages, and which, at the same time, is so easily worked, that a child can use it. It is attended, indeed, with less difficulty than the use of the ordinary copying-press. The cost is so trifling as to be quite inappreciable, and the apparatus can be prepared by any one at home in half an hour. It is, we believe, public property ; and it is not easy to see how a monopoly of the process could easily have been secured, as the materials are to be found in every house, and can be got into working order in a few minutes. The process is, indeed, sold under various names, such as "Compo-lithography, " Centograph," " Hektograph," " Chromograph," and others ; but owing, we suppose, to the plan being common property, and because from the readiness with which the materials can be prepared at home, the sale is not attended with so much profit as that of other devices. It does not appear to be yet widely known. For the benefit, therefore, of any of our readers who may have occasion to mechanically multiply letters or forms, we will give a short description of the process, which will, we have no doubt, enable them to do all that they require in this way.

The device consists of a slab or tablet of white gelatinous composition in a shallow tray. Before use this tablet is sponged with cold water, and then wiped dry with a handkerchief. The document to be copied is written in strong aniline violet ink, and when dry is applied to the tablet, and then gently rubbed on the back with the finger, or with a handkerchief rolled up, so as to form a pad. As soon as the paper is applied to the tablet it adheres to it, with considerable force, as if held by suction, but does not stick. Most of the ink adheres to the surface of the tablet, and when the paper is removed by gently but firmly pulling one corner, is seen standing out in bold relief, like the ink upon a lithographic stone. Fresh sheets of paper are applied to the tablet in the same way, and are rubbed with the finger. The ink on the tablet is sufficient to give about three or four dozen excellent copies, and even after this copies may be struck off which, though faint, are legible, and fit for most purposes. When sufficient copies have been taken, the ink remaining on the surface of the tablet is removed by sponging. It is difficult, or even impossible, to remove all the ink in this way ; nor is it necessary to do so, as the remaining ink will sink into the tablet, and be absorbed by the gelatine. It will then do no harm, although the old writing will remain visible in blurred and hazy lines. For the ink to be absorbed in this way about twelve hours are required, and the tablet is then ready for further use. If, therefore, many originals have to be copied at one time, a tablet for each original is required. They are, however, so easy and inexpensive to prepare, that this is not by any means a serious obstacle. The method of preparing the tablet is as follows, the quantities given being sufficient for a tablet large enough to copy documents the size of a single page or half-sheet of foolscap paper. Place two-and-a-half ounces of gelatine in cold water, and let it soak for half an hour. The gelatine will then have become soft. Pour off the superfluous water, and put the softened gelatine into a vessel with one pound of glycerine. Apply heat gently, mix with a fork, and throw in by degrees one ounce of finely powdered chalk. Stir until smooth, and then pour out into a flat dish, metal tray, or other receptacle. The composition will set in a few hours, and is then ready for use. The melting should not be carried on at too high a temperature, or the mixture will boil, and the tablet will then be full of holes, and will not present an even surface. It is a good plan not to apply the heat directly to the vessel containing the materials, but to stand this in another larger vessel of water, to which the heat may be applied. The water in the outer vessel should be kept below the boiling point. When the composition has been poured into the receptacle, any impurities or bubbles which may appear on the surface should be removed with a fork. It is not necessary that the composition should be of any great depth ; a quarter of an inch is sufficient. A common dish, with a flat bottom, makes a good receptacle, but it is more convenient to use one of zinc or copper. A thin sheet of either metal should be taken a couple of inches larger either way than the paper to be printed, and the edge of this plate be turned up a quarter of an inch to form a tray. If two such trays are hinged together it forms a convenient form of tablet for travelling purposes, protecting the surface of the composition ; and two letters are available, so that both sides of the paper may be printed on without delay. The ink is made by dissolving one ounce of aniline violet dye in one ounce of alcohol and seven ounces of water. The ink should be kept in a well-corked or stoppered bottle, or the alcohol will evaporate and the ink become too thick for use. It is said that a black ink is to be had which gives good results, but we do not know the composition, or where it can be obtained. We have already described the method of using the tablet. The more completely the ink is removed by washing after use, the longer will the tablet last. Care, however, should be taken not to injure the surface by rough washing. If the surface is injured, or has become so saturated with ink as to stain the paper used for printing upon, the composition should be re-melted, either with or without a little fresh material, when it will become as good as new. This process will not tend in any way to diminish the use of lithography or printing. It is adapted for reproducing those documents which ordinarily are not considered worth printing, and of which only a comparatively few copies are required. It appears to be particularly adopted for copying accounts, as all risk of error in reproducing is avoided. It is also likely to be of value in reproducing documents of a strictly private nature, as the writer requires no assistance in the operation. For all cases, however, where large numbers of copies are required, the old-fashioned process will still be used. The gentleman to whom we are indebted for the description of this interesting and useful process has given us some copies of a document reproduced by it. It certainly appears to do all that can be wanted. We shall be happy to show these copies to any of our readers who feel inclined to try the process and care to call at the *Gazette* Office. Some of our readers may have already seen the process described in the "English Mechanic and World of Science," or in other periodicals.

Two more regiments have been ordered from India to Natal—the 85th and the 102nd. The 85th (Bucks Volunteers) belonged to the late Kurram Field Force, and was under orders for England, having arrived at Bombay from Ireland on the 10th March, 1868. The regiment has seen some fighting in former years, but not recently, the names on its colours being "Fuentes d'Onor," "Nive," "Peninsula," and "Bladensburg." The 102nd Regiment has not been very long in India, having only last year arrived at Ceylon from Gibraltar. This regiment served throughout the Indian Mutiny and in Burmah, and several of the officers now serving with the colours have "a year's service for Lucknow" appended after their names in the Army List. The 85th Regiment is expected at Bombay about the 9th instant, and will embark, with the least possible delay, in the troopship Euphrates. The 102nd will be picked up by the Euphrates at Colombo. The 102nd are sent in preference to any regiment at present serving in India, because they can be most conveniently spared, most likely. The 85th and the 102nd, between them, will give a reinforcement of 1,300 men to the troops in Natal.

IT has, we understand, been decided to introduce the electric-light in Indian railway stations, in accordance with a recommendation of Mr. Louis Schwendler, the Superintending Electrician of the Government of India. The light will be tried, in the first instance, at the Allahabad railway station. Mr. Schwendler recommends that four lamps, each supplied from a separate machine, should be used. Messrs. Siemen's dynamo-electric machines, with some modifications, and the Serrin lamp will be employed. In order to equalise the light over the area of the station, the four lamps will be placed at different points, and underneath each will be a silvered glass reflector, which will throw the direct and reflected rays up to a white ceiling, or to any other convenient white surface. None of the direct rays will be allowed to fall upon the eye. Experiments have shown that this method produces an effect resembling daylight, and there is no shade whatever. There will be sufficient light to read the smallest print at any place on the platform. It is expected that the economy of lighting the large up-country railway stations of India by the electric-light will be very considerable.

SIR ROBERT SANDEMAN has arrived in Bombay *en route* for England. He leaves in the P. and O. steamer Pekin to-morrow.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 11TH FEBRUARY.

THE P. and O. S. N. Co.'s s. s. Malwa, Commander W. E. Thompson, arrived in harbour last night at 10 o'clock with the English mails of the 11th ultimo. The following is the list of passengers :—

FROM VENICE.

Capt. Howell. Mrs. Prendergast, with two daughters.
Lt. Col. M. Prendergast.
Mr. P. Glum.

FROM BRINDISI.

Mr. Walton. Mrs. King.
Major Moore. Dr. Jackson.
Major Burnett. Mr. H. Harrison.
Mr. B. Fuller. Mr. Henty.
Mrs. A. Johnson. Mr. L. Crawford.
Surgn.-Major McDowell.

FROM SOUTHAMPTON.

Mr. S. Carrington. Mr. S. Binn.
Miss Johnston. Mr. Kelly.
Mr. H. Chope. Mr. J. Jones.
Mr. D. La Conce.

FROM SUEZ.

Miss Bradley. Mr. W. Wood.
Mr. L. Piat. Baron de Zedurtz.

FROM ADEN.

Lt. L. Fulford.

HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM 5TH TO 11TH FEBRUARY INCLUSIVE.)

IN the House of Lords, Feb. 7, Lord Lytton moved for copies of the correspondence found at Kabul between Russian Generals and the Ameer Shere Ali.

In the House of Commons the Coercion Bill has been read a second time by 359 to 56, and is now in Committee.

The publicaton by the *Standard* of the Kabul papers, the Transvaal question, an article in the *World* reflecting on the Irish members, and the Order in Council for the abolition of the titles of Lord Chief Baron and Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, have also occupied the attention of the House.

The mails from Sir George Colley's encampment to Newcastle, on the Transvaal border, were stopped on Feb. 7 by a Boer patrol, and compelled to return.

The same day Sir G. Colley, with a considerable force, marched to escort the mails, and to bring back a return convoy, but was opoosed by a large Boer force, whose attack, after six hours' fighting, was repulsed.

Much anxiety exists at Newcastle for the safety of that place, and also on accounnt of the isolated condition of Sir G. Golley's force.

The Boers have made unsuccessful attacks upon the fortified encampments at Lydenberg and Rustenberg.

The threat of the King of Ashantee to attack the British Settlements and Cape Coast Castle is believed to be serious, and additional troops have been ordered to that place.

A resolution expressing anxiety for the condition of the people of Ireland has been introduced into the United States House of Representatives.

The Turco-Greek frontier question has not apparently advanced towards a solution, but the Ambassadors at Constantinople are expected to meet on the 14th to propose an arrangement.

Mr. Goschen stayed for a day at Berlin, and had interviews with the Emperor William and with Prince Bismarck, and from thence proceeded to Vienna, where he had an interview with Baron Haymerle, the Minister-President.

The German Press has recently commented sharply upon the assumed desire of M. Gambetta to revive a war feeling in France.

The French Chamber has rejected M. Naquet's Divorce Bill by 261 to 225, and it is doubtful whether the subject will be proceeded with further at present.

The Spanish Ministry resigned on Feb. 7 in consequence of the King refusing to sanction a Bill for the Conversion of the Redeemable Debts.

A new Cabinet has been formed under the presidency of Senor Sagasta, and the Cortes has been dissolved.

Michael Davitt, who was arrested in Dublin, Feb. 3, was taken before the magistrate at Bow-street, Feb. 4, and has since been removed to Portland Convict Prison.

The remains of Thomas Carlyle, who died on Feb. 4, at the age of eighty-five, were buried yesterday in Ecclefechan churchyard, Dumfries ; an offer of Dean Stanley to provide a site in Westminster Abbey having been declined by the family.

A burglar who entered a house in South Kensington was encountered by a female servant, who, attempting to detain him, was wounded by a shot from a revolver. A constable and a postman who assisted were both wounded, and the ruffian escaped.

A most violent gale raged throughout the greater portion of the United Kingdom on Monday night, Feb. 7, and nearly the whole of the day following, and great damage was done to houses and other property.

At Sutton, Surrey, the roof of a house fell in killing a gentleman, Mr. Bradford, Secretary to the Bank of British North America in London.

OBITUARY.—Capt. E. S. Cooke, Ben. S. C. ; S. D. Birch, late Mad. S. C. ; Maj. J. French, Mad. Ret. ; Lord Ormathwaite ; Sir R. G. Macdonnell ; the Hon. H. N. S. Hood, Com. R. N. ; Mr. Carlyle ; J. Gould, F. R. S. ; the Rev. Lord John Thynne ; Maj.-Gen. T. J. Maclachlan, Bo. Art. ; Lady Carey ; Lady Amelia Montgomery ; Lady Macleod ; Lady Louisa Le Poer Trench.

ENGLISH MILITARY LETTER.

(FROM OUR MILITARY CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JAN. 28.

SIR PATRICK MACDOUGALL has written a second letter to the *Times* on the subject of linked battalions, and promises a third. He begins by enumerating the peculiar difficulties imposed on the military administration by short service. These are : 1st, excessive drain on corps owing to soldiers passing to civil life after two years, thus denuding the battalion of old soldiers ; 2nd, the consequent increase in the number of recruits required annually ; 3rd, the uncertainty of raising that number in competition with a brisk labour market. Formerly the average yearly draft for India per battalion was eighty men, now it is at least one hundred and sixty, and lately it has been found necessary to send out within twelve months two hundred, two hundred and fifty, and even three hundred men. Transport to and from India is very costly. Consequently it is unprofitable to send a soldier to India for less than six years. But service is now only for six years : consequently a regiment must leave behind all men who will not re-engage to complete six years in India, *i. e.*, almost all save a few non-commissioned officers, or the tax-payers of India are put to a very great expense. This difficulty will still exist to a great though less extent even if service with the colours be prolonged to seven-and-a-half years, as contemplated by the Government, for men under twenty are supposed by the regulations not to be sent to India. The difficulty is largely augmented by framing the establishment of the home or feeding battalions at a low figure. There are two remedies. You might either increase the length of service with the colours, or increase the establishment of the home battalions. By the first the flow of men into the Reserve would be checked. This would be avoided by adopting the second remedy. Perhaps it would be better, Sir Patrick Macdougall thinks, to combine both remedies ; but to adopt the second remedy, either wholly or in part, would involve increased expenditure. Speaking of brigade depôts, Sir Patrick says that recruits are supposed to be trained at them for three months. Practically they remain at the depôt for a much shorter time, and have only the rough edge of their ignorance and awkwardness taken off. In fact, that the depôt feeds anything but the home battalion is incorrect. To feed the foreign battalions, the strength of the depôts ought to be nearly trebled, so says Sir Patrick Macdougall ; and I would add that the machinery and staff of a depôt brigade is sufficient for at least four times its present strength. Sir Patrick admits that the existing system has proved a failure, but contends that failure has occurred from preventable causes. I do not think so. Sir Patrick says that one of the accusations against the system of linked battalions is, that the evils of volunteering are either exclusively due to, or aggravated by, that system. Sir Patrick deems that such is the case. With the old four-company depôt, or the later depôt battalions, there was rarely need for volunteering ; but now scarcely a battalion embarks for India on active service without calling for volunteers. The reason is obvious : the brigade depôt is not a depôt at all, and can never furnish any men. Moreover, battalions are kept so weak till within a few months of embarkation, that they are obliged at the last moment to eliminate many untrained, physically unfit, or about-to-be-discharged men, and have to supply their place with volunteers. The remedy for the evils pointed out by Sir Patrick, but which his remedies would not cure, are simple. Enlist a certain number of men to serve only one year with the colours, and then to pass into the Reserve ; keep up a certain number of batteries and regiments on war strength, sending all men unfit to embark to the depôt, increasing the strength of depôts, and making them drill as well as enlist recruits. The extra expense would be saved by abolishing half the clerks at the War Office and three-fourths of the present correspondence and returns. If linked battalions are deemed essential, let the brigade be composed of four instead of two battalions. Sir Patrick asserts that the objection to linked battalions on account of the weakening thereby of *esprit de corps* is unreasonable. He says there is no lack of *esprit de corps* among the double-battalion regiments. That is no argument, for the 2nd battalions had no individuality to surrender, and were the offspring of the 1st battalion.

The Government and military authorities, very wisely, are reticent with regard to apprehended Fenian outrages in England. They have, however, received information which, in their eyes, justified special precautions. This has been the case at Windsor, where the castle guard a few days ago was strengthened, the barrack guard increased, additional sentries posted, and soldiers in plain clothes employed in patrolling the outside of the barrack wall. Extra precautions were also taken at Chelsea. On Wednesday there was a Fenian scare at Aldershot, and a letter from the camp was read to me stating that the 18th Royal Irish had been disarmed. The writer was a person likely to know, but I have not seen any confirmation in the papers. What strikes me with regard to the precautions at the places mentioned, and elsewhere in England, is that there ought to be always such measures taken as to render an outrage against barracks impossible ; for, when extra precautions are taken, the natural result is widespread excitement of a most indescribable nature. All barracks ought to be more or less little fortresses, with a boundary wall, loopholed, a ditch, and such occasional projections as to enable sentries to see the whole of the foot of the wall. At all times also patrols, at uncertain intervals, should make the circuit of the building outside. If this were the regular routine, no extra precautions in times of danger would be necessary. The suspicions as to the fidelity of Irish soldiers is a serious matter. I firmly believe that, as a rule, in ordinary times, the large majority of Irish soldiers are thoroughly loyal. It cannot, however, be denied that there is at all times more danger of disloyalty among Irish than among English and Scotch soldiers. Moreover, these are not ordinary times, and the mass of the lower classes of Irish, corrupted as they have been by the scoundrelly upstarts who have been preaching communism, theft, murder, and resistance of all law save that of the Land League, are now under the influence of a species of madness. Under these circumstances, the fewer Irish regiments that are stationed within the United Kingdom the better. It is all very well to declaim about the loyalty of Irish soldiers ; but we know that fifteen years ago there were in the army many rank Fenians, who would stick at nothing, and were actively engaged in trying to debauch their comrades. I sincerely hope that in the event of any of such scoundrels being detected and convicted, they will be tried by court-martial and hanged.

A design for the cross to be bestowed on those who marched with Sir Frederick Roberts from Kabul to Kandahar has been made by Colonel Arthur Ellis, Equerry to the Prince of Wales, submitted to the Queen, and approved of by Her Majesty.

I have just learnt from a reliable source that during the coming financial year upwards of 750 officers will be compulsorily retired at a cost of about £600,000, and that £40,000 additional will be required for the increase in the first-class Army Reserve. Yet the estimates are not, I am assured, to be increased. This can only mean that the fighting part of the army is to be rendered less efficient. Any writer who, when the forthcoming estimates appear, shall succeed in drawing the attention of the public to the proportions allotted to the fighting part of the army and the non-effective services and administration, respectively, will do good service.

A question in the House of Lords yesterday elicited the fact that Major Nolan, the Home Ruler and officer of artillery, only did two hundred and ten days' duty with his battery during 1879 and 1880. Surely this is abusing the privilege of an M.P. An ordinary M.P. who did not go in for leaguing himself with agitators, could easily have performed his parliamentary duties, apparently, without devoting to them two hundred and sixty days per annum. The session only lasts six months, including recesses, and and if Major Nolan had been a zealous soldier, one hundred days per annum would have sufficed for his political occupation. The fact of his being the whip of his disreputable party explains this diversion of time from his military duties.

Colonel Macgregor started yesterday on his return to India, to take up the appointment of Quarter-master-General.

The French have, after many experiments, decided to discard the traditional white gaiters of their troops, and to adopt the Neapolitan boot.

*** This letter missed the post, and was received only by the last mail.

THE PALMIRI ORTORI CONCERT.

ON Monday evening a concert was given in the Town Hall by Signora Palmiri Ortori, and although the attendance was rather small, the concert was in every other respect highly successful. Signora Ortori received the valuable assistance of amateurs who are always cordially welcomed in Bombay—Mrs. Morland, Mrs. Adams, and Mr. Wyer. Signorina Wuthier's and Signor Janni's painoforte performances call for the highest praise, and were greatly appreciated. But the gems of the instrumental portion of the concert were Signora Ortori's violin fantaisie and capriccio. This lady evinced a really marvellous command over the instrument, and showed wonderful facility in the execution of "American Bird." Mrs. Morland's "Ave Maria" was delivered with great effect and with much beauty of style, and the song "I love my love," by Mrs. Adams, was enthusiastically received. Mr. Wyer's songs of course were greeted with the loudest applause. There is no necessity for dealing with the programme in detail ; it is enough to state that the concert, without exception, was an excellent one.

MR. WEDDERBURN AND AGRICULTURAL BANKS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—"Your Peripatetic" having in friendly terms drawn attention to my proposal for establishing agricultural banks under Government control, I will, with your permission, briefly state the principles upon which I think such banks might be worked. The financial basis consists of the fact that unlimited capital can be obtained at 4 per cent. under Government guarantee, while the Dekkan ryot would gladly, and profitably, p[illegible] per cent. for the same. There seems, therefo[illegible] a wide margin of profit. And this profit m[illegible] believe, be secured if, while the central office w[illegible] Bombay, the management at the branches were entrusted to good local agency. The object should be not to subvert or set aside the existing machinery, but to organize and regulate it, bringing in the local money-lenders as shareholders, depositors, agents, and brokers ; conducting the business, in fact, as it is now conducted by a really respectable Marwari firm, with the same economy in details, and the same thorough knowledge of the borrower's means and character. As a beginning, I would only propose an experiment on a small scale in a single taluka, say the Nagar taluka, where an excellent local board could be formed of pensioners, bankers, and merchants. This experiment would not involve much risk, and the actual results would show whether the business might be safely extended.

But before any such scheme can be started with good prospect of success, two principal conditions are indispensable : 1st, there must be a settlement of old debts ; and 2nd, the bank must have facilities for recovering its advances from the ryot's crop. With regard to the first point, it is evident that the bank cannot safely make advances to men who are overwhelmed with paper debt. At present nine out of ten ordinary Dekkan ryots are seriously involved, without knowing how much they really owe under old bonds and unexecuted decrees ; and if the bank now accepted them as customers, it would lose its advances, and become entangled in costly litigation. Fortunately at the present moment both creditors and debtors would gladly agree to a settlement ; for the sowkars almost despair of recovering any part of their old debts, while the ryots have not yet lost the honest instinct which makes them averse to repudiation. What I propose, then, is that in the selected taluka the sowkars and ryots should be brought together before a committee of local notables, presided over by an experienced mamlatdar and subordinate judge ; that the old debts should be ascertained and compromised ; and that where the compromise is approved, the amount should be made payable in reasonable instalments over a term of years. If these instalments were made a first charge on the crop after payment of the assessment, the sowkars would probably be willing to give up their mortgages and reinstate the original owners. In considering the second point, as to the recovery of advances, it is necessary to bear in mind the past history of money-lending in the Dekkan. Originally in recovering his advances the sowkar looked to the crop ; and practically to nothing else. He never thought of ruining the ryot by depriving him of his land, for he regarded the ryots with whom he dealt as his milch-kine—to be milked pretty freely no doubt, but to be kept in serviceable condition. It was no more his interest to eject a ryot from his holding than to kill one of his cows for the sake of her hide and horns. But this state of things was changed by the operation of the survey settlement and the Code of Civil Procedure ; for the land then acquired a high marketable value, while the civil court undertook to sell it in execution of a money decree. The sowkar was thus taught to look to the land instead of to the crop as his chief security. And hence in recent years all those execution sales of ancestral land which have brought so much odium on our civil courts. Now, what we want is to return to the old practice : to leave the land with the ryot as proprietor, and to give the lender facilities for recovering his advances, without expense, from the crop which has been produced through his co-operation. This object would be attained by giving the bank a preferential lien on the crop, subject to the Government claim, and by making its advances recoverable as a revenue demand. "Takavi," or advances made by the revenue authorities, are already collected in this way. And as the bank would be under the control of Government, there would be no reason to fear that the privilege would be abused. The ryots would be supplied with pass-books, open to inspection, like their revenue receipt-books.

One point remains to be noticed. I have proposed interest at apparently a high rate (12 per cent.). The object is to create a reserve or insurance fund, which will be available to assist the bank's clients in tiding over years of scarcity, to keep them in their villages, and not to allow them to become "paraganda." After making liberal allowance for this reserve fund, any surplus profits might be divided between Government and the shareholders.

Briefly, the whole case stands thus. Capital is abundant in the market, but it does not find its way to the ryot. The reservoir is full : the old channels of distribution are still there, but the thirsty soil is dry and parched. Can no one give the magic touch which will make the waters flow ?—I have, &c.,

W. WEDDERBURN.

Ahmednagar, Feb. 28, 1881.

THE MADRAS HARBOUR.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In your issue of the 24th instant there is an article on the relative merits of the harbours on the west coast of India, in which you refer, in support of your general conclusion, to the incident of the commander of the P. and O. steamship Assam having declined to enter the Madras harbour with the family of the Governor on board. With your general conclusion I have nothing to do. It may be, and probably is, quite correct ; but as you have been misled as to the facts in regard to the Madras harbour, I have to request the favour of a little space for the purpose of giving them correctly.

It is quite true that Captain Stewart, though urged to do so, declined to bring his ship into the harbour on the occasion referred to; and he repeated his refusal on his return voyage, a few weeks later on, when he embarked the late Commander-in-Chief and his party under equally inconvenient circumstances. I did not see Captain Stewart on his first visit, but I did on his second, and he then explained to me fully his reasons for not coming into the harbour. It was not from any physical difficulty inherent to the harbour itself, or its entrance ; on the contrary, he expressed to me his opinion that the latter was all a sailor could desire, and the harbour of ample capacity, not only for the Assam, but for the several more ships of the same class. But his difficulty was that, in aproaching from the sea, he had no means of judging of the distance of the ships already in the harbour from the shore, from the breakwaters, and from one another, and consequently could not tell in what direction to take his ship on entering, or where to drop his anchor. At all other ports this information is given to an incoming ship by the port authorities, by a pilot, or some other official.

There is no doubt much truth in this contention. It is felt not only by Captain Stewart, but by all other commanders using the port. But there is this difference between him and perhaps one or two others on the one hand, and the great mass of the captains on the other : that the latter regard it as a temporary inconvenience, which does not outweigh the advantage of anchoring within the harbour, while the former view it as a fatal obstacle while it lasts. The difference need hardly be made matter of further discussion, as a harbour master will shortly be on duty, whose business it will be to supply the want now universally felt, though in different degrees, by different men.

I may mention that Captain Stewart's action cannot be taken as a practical re-assertion of a preconceived unfavourable opinion of the harbour, such as had been given by some nautical men. Captain Stewart was one of those whom I consulted seven years ago, when the harbour was only in contemplation, and he then expressed an opinion, which I have in writing, that it offered no difficulty to the ingress and egress of ships. Among the strongest objectors of that and subsequent periods are several who have been most eager to avail themselves of the harbour as soon as it became an accomplished fact.—I am, &c.,

W. PARKES,
M. I. C. E.

Madras Club, Feb. 27.

IS THE PENAL CODE WANTING?

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Will any of your learned readers express themselves as to whether the Penal Code is or is not wanting in the case of a person who gives false information to a public officer which, if acted on, would have the effect of benefiting the person giving the false information, but which information (or, in fact, any) the said person was not "legally bound to furnish," as sections 176 and 177 require of the giver of such information?

The above supposed person is free in his own legal right, and in his own interest, to give certain information to secure certain benefit to himself ; but instead of true information, he gives false information which, if acted on, would be much more to his benefit.

Has the public servant no remedy under the Penal Code, or must he try to lead his informant into a repetition of his false statement by calling on him to make a return?

If the public servant has no remedy, surely one should be supplied.

VIVONE.

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—"With strumous and emaciated subjects, and where the general health is impaired," observes Sir Henry Marsh, Bart., M.D., Physician to the Queen in Ireland, "the reviving and re-animating effects of a regular daily course of this animal Oil are highly satisfactory. Its favourable action on the system is renovating ; it checks progressive emaciation, restores the yielding health, rebuilds, as it were, the tottering frame, and brings about a most remarkable and salutary change in all the vital functions." Sold only in capsuled Imperial Half-pints, Pints, and Quarts, by all chemists, druggists, and storekeepers. Sole Consignees, Ansar, Harford and Co., 77, Strand, London.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

TELEGRAMS.

MOVEMENTS OF THE VICEROY.

(FROM THE PRESS COMMISSIONER.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 1.

His Excellency the Viceroy will leave Calcutta on the 15th inst., and arrive at Simla on the 21st.

MORE TROOPS FOR NATAL.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 1.

The 85th Regiment has been ordered to proceed to Natal i[illegible]ly.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(*By Red Sea Cable.*)

THE BRITISH DEFEAT AT SPITZKOP.

LONDON, MARCH 1.

Sir Evelyn Wood has telegraphed home for further reinforcements.

The following is a list of the casualties among the officers in the action at Spitzkop, so far as is yet known:—Captain Alex. Henry Gibbs Anton, 94th Regiment, and Lieutenant Jan S. M. Hamilton, 92nd Regiment, slightly wounded. Captain Cecil Lumsden Hornby, 58th Regiment, Captain Alexander D. McGregor, and Lieutenants Harry Wright, Hector A. Macdonald, and George Staunton, 92nd Regiment, and 2nd Lieutenant Cecil S. Miller, 94th Regiment, all taken prisoners. Colonel Stewart, 3rd Dragoon Guards, and Major Fraser, Royal Engineers, are missing.

FURTHER LIST OF CASUALTIES.

The following is a further list of casualties among the officers:—Captain Aubrey Morris Maude, 90th Regiment, Captains Aug. W. Morris and Cecil Lumsden Hornby, 58th Regiment, killed. Major John C. Hay and Captain Loftus C. Singleton, 92nd, and Lieutenants Fred. Hen. Lucy and Alan Richard Hill, of the 58th Regiment, besides Doctor Ranton, all severely wounded.

LATER ACCOUNTS OF THE ACTION AT SPITZKOP.

LONDON, MARCH 1.

Later accounts received of the action at Spitzkop state that the supplies of ammunition on the British side were ample, and that our defeat was not owing to its failure. According to the evidence of eye-witnesses of the action, the Boers, during the panic which their deadly and heavy fire caused among the British, carried Sir George Colley's position by storm.

TIMES' CORRESPONDENT A PRISONER.

The correspondent of the London *Times*, who was present, was taken prisoner, and indentified the body of Sir George Colley, who was killed by a shot through his head.

SIR GEORGE COLLEY'S SUCCESSOR.

General Sir Frederick Roberts has been appointed to succeed the late general Sir George Colley in command of the forces in the Transvaal.

THE DETACHED SQUADRON.

The detached flying squadron now at the Cape will land a Naval Brigade one thousand strong at once for service at the front against the Boers.

FURTHER REINFORCEMENTS.

The following further reinforcements are under orders to proceed to the Transvaal:—the 99th and 85th Regiments, and six companies of the 102nd Regiment.

THE HOME RULERS.

The Home Rulers in Parliament are blocking the way to the passing of the army estimates.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, FEB. 28.

The Hall Line steamer "Rydal Hall" left here for Bombay on the morning of the 27th instant.

LONDON, FEB. 28.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Eldorado, arrived here from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left here on the afternoon of the 27th instant.

SUEZ, FEB. 28.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Navarino, outward bound for Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left here this morning.

The Hall Line steamer Wistow Hall left the Canal to-day at 6 p. m. for Bombay.

LONDON, FEB. 28.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed strong. Surats unchanged.

The London Cotton market has been firm.

Fair Dhollera 4¾

The Manchester market has been quiet but steady.

4 per cent. Rupee Paper 84¼
4½ do. 91¾
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan 102¾
3 do. Consols for account 99¼
5 do. French Rente, 1872 .... 119¼
Bar Silver 52⅞

The sum of about £100,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

The sum of about £175,000 has been withdrawn from the Bank of England for North America.

Arrivals—Minerva and Leverrier.

Departures—Sam Weller and Paxo.

STEAMER REPORTS.

GALLE, FEB. 28, 5-53 P. M.

Mail-steamer Cathay, from Bombay, arrived.

GALLE, MARCH 1, 10-5 A.M.

H. M. S. Swinger, from Singapore, arrived yesterday.

GALLE, MARCH 1, 1-32 P. M.

Mail-steamer Thibet, from Bombay, arrived.

GALLE, MARCH 1, 5-30 P. M.

H. M. S. Dryad sailed for Bombay yesterday evening.

THE annual meeting of the society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals was held yesterday evening at the Town Hall, H. E. Sir James Fergusson presiding. In opening the proceedings, His Excellency said that he was much pleased to see the large gathering about him, which proved that the object of the meeting was one that commended itself to every section of the public. It was the duty of those who had the cause of the Society at heart, and those who worked for it, to see that there should be no cruelty, arising either from stupidity or wilfulness, inflicted on their humbler assistants, the brute creation. Among those who afterwards addressed the meeting were the Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley, Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Mr. Grattan Geary, and Mr. N. B. Jeejeebhoy. The meeting separated after a vote of thanks to His Excellency, proposed by Sir Munguldas Nathoobhoy. A detailed report will appear to-morrow.

IT is announced that the rates of donation batta admissible to the regimental followers of corps and batteries in the Bengal presidency are as follow:—Tindals, salootries, farriers, jemadar-syces, and all followers drawing salaries of not less than Rs. 10 per mensem, Rs. 24; all others, Rs. 12.

SURGEON J. O'NEILL, who was under orders for Kashmere, having accepted the medical charge of the Meywar Bheel Corps, Surgeon J. Lewtas, medical officer in charge of the Guides, has been appointed to Kashmere for the ensuing season.

THE members of the Poona and Kirkee (G and H) Companies, B. V. R., shot for the Calcutta all-comers' match on Monday morning at Kirkee, when Sergeant Brebner put on a total of 93, as follows:—500 yards—3, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5—48; 600 yards 4, 4, 3, 5, 5, 4, 5, 5, 5, 5—45. The following were the scores of the six competitors:—

	500 yds.	600 yds.	Total.
Sergt. Brebner	48	45	93
Vol. Macdonald	46	41	87
Sergt. Murray	37	41	88
Lieut. Peaker	40	32	72
Lieut. Smith	39	31	70
Lieut. Phillips	38	30	68

A DESERTER from the 2-4th Regiment, at Colaba, is described in the *Gazette of India*:—Private William Smith, 25 years old, 5 feet 5½ inches high, of a ruddy complexion, with brown hair and blue eyes. The missing man was enlisted at Preston, Lancashire, in October, 1875, and deserted at Bombay on the 14th of last month.

MR. SORABJEE COOVERJEE TASKER, "author of odes to Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen-Empress of India, on the auspicious New Year's Day, and on His Excellency Lord Ripon," has fallen into poetry on the subject of Mr. Sorabjee Shapurjee Bengalee and his gift of Rs. 50,000 towards the establishment of a Parsee girls' school in Bombay. The author is very eloquent, judging from an English translation of the Persian ode, in praise of the gentleman who "has built a school-house in Bombay at the expense of rupees fifty thousand, where Zoroastrian girls may acquire learning, and give up habits of infancy and want of sense."

THE report of the Home, Revenue, and Agricultural Department on the state of the season and prospects of the crops for the week ending the 22nd February, 1881, sums up the condition of affairs in the following "General Remarks":—General, though for the most part moderate, rain fell during the week in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh and the Punjab, and has done good, especially in the latter province. Slight showers are also reported from some districts of the Central Provinces, and a few states in Central India. Elsewhere there was little or no rain. More is needed in many districts in Bengal, where, however, the prospects of the crops are, almost without exception, promising. In parts of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, as mentioned in previous reports, the unirrigated spring crops have suffered severely. But the prospects of the spring harvest are now good or fair in almost all parts of the country, and in Northern India have been somewhat improved by the recent rain.

LIEUTENANT EDWARD INMAN, of the 60th Rifles, who was killed at Laing's Neck, had seen a variety of service. He began his career as a midshipman on board a blockade-runner during the American war, running the blockade of the Federal fleet at Mobile and New Orleans. He next served with the French army in Mexico, under Marshal Bazaine, and was Interpreter to the 3rd Regiment of Chasseurs à Cheval. In 1869 he enlisted in the 19th Hussars, and was at Cawnpore with that regiment. Returning to England, he was promoted to be corporal, in 1872 to be sergeant, and in 1874 sergeant-major. The next year he was given a commission in the 10th Hussars; and afterwards was posted to the 3rd Bengal Cavalry as probationer for the Staff Corps, with which last regiment he went to Lundi Kotal at the outbreak of the Afghan war. He was invalided home, and exchanged, first into the Grenadier Guards, and next into the 60th Rifles.

THE fickleness of the Asiatic character is manifesting itself at Ayoub Khan's expense. Lately the hero and the idol of Western and Southern Afghanistan, he is now their bug-bear. He wants money, and his friends avoid him as they would rotten ice. The Persians are also treating him rather scurvily, for they will not allow arms or ammunition to be exported to Herat. The Lahore paper thinks, however, that probably when General Hume leaves for India the Herati loyalty will revive at the prospect of loot, and Ayoub find himself once more at the head of a big army.

WE publish in another column to-day the programme of the Bombay Volunteer Rifle Association annual prize-meeting, which will commence on the 11th instant, and will extend over six days. There is a fine list of prizes, which, considering the restrictions as to the amount of prizes to be taken by any one man, should draw every member of the corps who knows how to hold a rifle and press a trigger out to the butts. The matches, it will be seen, are divided into two classes—one section the competition in which is limited to the six Bombay companies of the corps, and the other open to all members of the Association, which includes the Poona and Kirkee Companies. Members of the two last-named companies asked to be allowed to shoot for the prizes on their own ranges, we understand; but the Executive Committee decided that all competitors must fire at Coorla. It is probably inconvenient for many members of G. and H. Companies to attend at Coorla, but there is something in the argument that all competitors should fire on the same range, and it being a Bombay Association, the prizes being subscribed in Bombay and the large majority of the members of the corps being resident here, it follows that the Bombay range is selected. *Apropos* of volunteer prize-shooting, we take the following remarks from "the Week" in the *Englishman's Saturday Evening Journal*, with reference to the recent prize-distribution in Calcutta, at which Lord Ripon made such an encouraging speech on the subject of volunteering:—"To myself it has always been a matter of wonder, when looking at the handsome collection of prizes exhibited on these occasions, that every able-bodied young man in Calcutta does not join the ranks of the volunteers, and try to make himself a good shot. I have no hesitation in saying that any regiment of volunteers at home which could hope to attain such a collection of prizes to shoot for would be double the effective strength of the Calcutta regiment. This may be a somewhat sordid way of looking at it, when the volunteers are supposed to be actuated solely by the desire to be able to protect their hearths and homes in case of need; but, as Sam Slick said, "human nature is human nature," and a little extra incentive in the way of prizes makes Jack none the less willing to protect his own or his neighbour's roof and family."

QUESTIONS of precedence are often the subject of discussion and dissension. A curious case has arisen in Travancore. The *Madras Times* writes:—The question has once more cropped up whether the civil officers of His Highness the Maharaja of Travancore who have received honorary commissions should, on State occasions, at durbars, and in general society at the Residency, take precedence over *pucka* commissioned officers of Her Majesty's service. Major McGoun and Captain Millar, both of the Nair Brigade, we understand, consider it a grievance that, according to existing conditions, they should be thus superseded on occasions such as those referred to, and have, accordingly, protested against such local distinctions. To Mr. Jacob, the Chief Engineer in His Highness the Maharaja's service, the honorary rank of lieutenant-colonel has been assigned; while Mr. Ormsby, the Second Judge of the Sudder Court of Travancore, enjoys the honorary distinction of major. The liberal bestowal of these honorary commissions rests entirely with His Highness the Maharaja, but the bone of contention is not that these "munificent gifts" have been lavished on civilians, but that the commissions thus conferred displace the two military officers in order of precedence when brought in contact with their semi-military brethren in society, and on public occasions. In 1872 it was ruled by Government that officers whose services are given to the Travancore State should take precedence, while in the Travancore territory, according to the designation of their respective offices, but at the same time it was stated that the wishes of His Highness the Maharaja should be ascertained. Under this ruling Mr. Barton (Mr. Jacob's predecessor in office) a covenanted engineer in His Highness's Public Works Department, was appointed colonel. At that time Government abstained from expressing any opinion as to the precedence of officers in His Highness' service who were not at the same time officers of the British Government. Shortly afterwards, in 1873, the question of precedence came up again, and Mr. Barton was superseded by an officer holding the relative rank of only lieutenant-colonel. The question having now once more been made a matter of complaint by two officers of Her Majesty's military service, who consider that they are placed in a position inferior to that occupied by European officials belonging "solely and exclusively" to His Highness the Maharaja's service, it has been decided by the Maharaja that his local officers should, at durbars and other State occasions, take rank after all British officers serving in Travancore.

THE Lahore paper thinks it is doubtful whether the Punjab will contribute much to the *Statesman* defence fund. The meeting lately held in the city has been described, in some of the down-country papers, as a great public demonstration. So it was, but it was rather a demonstration of excitable baboos from Bengal against the phlegmatic folk of the Punjab than a demonstration by both on behalf of Mr. Knight. Some hundreds of rupees have been realised, chiefly "on paper." The baboos' experience of the work of collection reminds one of the Bombay parson's grievance. Standing up in his pulpit, the reverend gentleman intimated that, in future, no cards would be received on the collectors' plates; only cash, because, he pleaded, plaintively, "I have discovered that when our messengers call for their money, some gentlemen say '*hamara chithy nahi hai*;' some, 'hang it, *cul ao*;' and that others even swear horribly and say, '*tum suar, jéhannam ko jao*.'"

ORDERS have recently been issued postponing the date for making "shroff-marked" rupees not legal tender to the 30th April, 1881, and more *ishtyhars* are to be sent out. If the issue of such warnings for over a year had no effect, what effect, the *Pioneer* asks, is likely to be produced now by the issue of similar manifestos for two months longer? What has occurred in the past in carrying out these orders and what will occur in the future is this: The tehsildars or treasurers' agents at all the out tahsils, through the length and breadth of the land, will reject all rupees in the least degree dented, marked, or bruised as defaced coin. They will refuse rupees which *they consider* as having the shroff mark on them, though they may not be in a position to say for a certainty that such mark is in reality a shroff mark or not; so that all rupees in any way marked or dented in ordinary daily circulation will be refused, and it will be impossible for the public to know what rupees may or may not be rejected. A great temptation will thus be put in the way of poorly-paid subordinate officials, and the unfortunate public will be fleeced wholesale. It must be remembered that at out tahsils where the people come to pay their Government revenue, marked rupees cannot be changed, and so "batta" will have to be universally paid; and this extra charge may or may not appear in the accounts, just as the tehsildar is honest, or a rogue and chooses to manipulate his *hisab*. Even if honest, the people will hardly be able to understand why rupees coined by Government and of full legal minimum tender weight were not accepted, and will look upon the "batta" extracted from them as a new kind of direct taxation. Not only will a great disturbance be caused in the business relations of the people, but as it will be impossible to procure perfectly new rupees at the out tahsils in the place of those rejected as "notched," it will be difficult to get in the Government revenue. The rich will not suffer. The landlord will make his unfortunate tenant pay this newly devised impost, and throwing all the onus on the "Sirkar," will collect 17 annas for every rupee from his ryot, to cover his loss of 9 pie "batta."

APROPOS of the suggestion to get up a volunteer cavalry corps in Calcutta, the author of "the Week" in the *Englishman's Saturday Evening Journal* writes:—I can remember well the volunteer cavalry of 1857, when also we had volunteer artillery. Poor Jemmy Patton was the adjutant of the cavalry, and his father, then a judge of the Sadr Dewani Court, was sergeant of one of the troops. One morning on parade, when getting the regiment into order to receive the commanding officer, Jemmy shouted out in a loud voice, "Dress your men, Sergeant Patton, can't you look to your dressing, Sir?" Now Sergeant Patton was a little bit of a dandy in his dress, and this order caused a good many of the men to laugh, but the Sergeant did his duty all right, though when it was done he gave vent to his feelings by saying, loud enough for a good many to hear, "The young blackguard, to talk like that to his father! I wonder who has to pay for his dressing." The Cavalry Volunteers were also the only branch of the brigade who were attacked by the enemy in Calcutta, though the infantry did sentry duty for many a night in different parts of the town. The attack happened in this way. As the patrol was going along Bentinck Street, then called Cossitollah, a native suddenly rushed out from one of the small bye-lanes with which that street abounds, seized Ned Lindsay by the foot, shot him off on the other side of his horse, and disappeared before the others could catch sight of him. So the Volunteer Cavalry has some record of war services. Then, again, there was a troop or two of lancers raised some ten or twelve years ago, who mustered well at first, who drilled and looked very well when doing escort duty to the Viceroy, but some internal disputes caused this attempt to collapse. That is no reason, however, why another attempt should not be more successful. Nearly everybody rides in Calcutta, and if they must ride Kabuls or Turcomans, have a troop specially for men mounted on these useful but somewhat quarrelsome animals. The attempt to raise such a corps is sure to meet with encouragement from Lord Ripon, and if one patriotic individual will only come forward and call a meeting, I believe the nucleus of a good corps would soon be formed. Why should not those who like a ride in the morning just as well pass the time in drilling on horseback as in an objectless ride round the maidan? There would be the combined satisfaction of doing their duty to their country and improving their health at the same time.

THE principal event of the past fortnight in Ceylon, a Colombo paper writes, may be said to have been the visit of Bishop Johnson, the Metropolitan of India, to the island. The reception accorded to his Lordship has been of the most enthusiastic kind, the different churches and congregations vieing with each other in the success of their demonstrations. Triumphal arches and floral decorations along the principal roads, and at the doors of the churches, testified in no doubtful language to the welcome given, and could not have failed to impress his lordship with the fact that the Church in Ceylon is a living institution.

MR. RYLANDS, M.P., a month ago brought forward a motion in the House of Commons regretting the annexation of the Transvaal, and trusting the Government would not maintain it. The *Spectator* observes:—His speech was a feeble one, as he wholly ignored the native question, and rested his case on the assertion that the late Government had increased the responsibilities of the country, and had unjustly terminated Boer independence. He was completely answered by Sir John Lubbock, who, in a most instructive speech, showed that while the natives in the Transvaal were 800,000, the Europeans were only 8,000 males, of whom only 6,000 were Dutch, while the territory was equal to half France; that the Boer *régime* had only produced anarchy; that they had established slavery, in direct breach of treaty, and in a most cruel form; and that they had at first acquiesced in annexation. Sir T. Shepstone invaded the country with only twenty-five men. Mr. Gladstone followed with a reasonable speech, in which he deprecated the annexation, but maintained that to undo it without subduing resistance would do great mischief to all South Africa, for which we are responsible. He refused to "penetrate into the future," and give distinct pledges, but intimated quite clearly that when the Boers had laid down their arms, the Government were perfectly willing to compromise with them, on any terms satisfactory to them, to the natives, and to the English settlers. It will come, it is pretty evident, to a reserved territory for the Boers, who do not want a whole planet to grow produce in.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

THE following is the programme of the annual prize meeting, to commence on the 11th instant at Coorla:—

MATCHES OPEN TO EFFICIENT MEMBERS OF THE BOMBAY COMPANIES ONLY (I. E., EFFICIENTS FOR YEAR 1880-81*).*

MATCH A.

Open on 11th, 12th, and 14th March only. Distances—200, 600, and 800 yards. Number of shots at each distance—Seven. Position—Regulation. Entrance fee—One Rupee. Ammunition—*free*.

1st Prize, a cup, value Rs. 150, (presented by Mr. J. P. Watson); 2nd prize, value Rs. 50; 3rd prize, Rs. 40; 4th prize, Rs. 30; 5th prize, Rs. 20; 6th prize, Rs. 10.

MATCH B.

Open on 11th, 12th, and 14th March only. Distances—200 and 600 yards. Number of shots at each distance—Seven. Position—Regulation. Entrance fee—One Rupee. Ammunition—*free*.

1st prize, a rifle, value Rs. 100; 2nd prize, cup, Rs. 75; 3rd prize, field glass, Rs. 50. (Presented by Qr.-Mr. Soundy.)

MATCH C.

Open on 15th, 16th, and 17th March only. Distances—300, 500, and 700 yards. Position—Regulation. Number of shots at each distance—Seven. Entrance fee—One Rupee. Ammunition—*free*.

N. B.—Each C. O.'s parade attended from 5th February to the inspection (both inclusive) will count two points in this match for the first prize only.

1st prize, a cup, value Rs 300 (presented by Sir R. Sandeman, K.C.S.I.); 2nd prize, a revolver, Rs. 150 (presented by Vol. S. Hodger); 3rd prize, Rs. 60; 4th prize, Rs. 40; 5th prize, Rs. 30; 6th prize, Rs. 20; 7th prize, Rs. 15.

MATCH D.

Open on 15th, 16th, and 17th March only. Distances—300, 500, and 700 yards. Position—Regulation. Number of shots at each distance—Seven. Entrance fee—One Rupee. Ammunition—*free*.

1st prize, a cup, value Rs. 150; 2nd prize, a cup, Rs. 75 (presented by Major Fraser Hore); 3rd prize, value Rs. 30; 4th prize, Rs. 20; 5th prize, Rs. 15; 6th prize, Rs. 10.

ALL COMERS MATCH.

Open to all comers. Instructors of the Corps excepted. Open on 11th, 12th, and 14th March only. Distances—200, 600, and 800 yards. Number of shots at each distance—Seven. Position—Any. Rifle Snider or Martini: Martini gives Snider 7 points. Entrance fee—One Rupee.

1st prize, a cup, value Rs. 60; 2nd prize, a cup, Rs. 30 (presented by Messrs. Badham, Pile & Co.); 3rd prize, value Rs. 20; 4th prize, Rs. 15; 5th prize, Rs. 10.

MATCHES OPEN TO ALL MEMBERS OF THE ASSOCIATION (I. E., EFFICIENTS FOR THE YEAR 1880-81.*)*

MATCH 1.

Open on 11th, 12th, and 14th March only. Distance—200, 600, and 800 yards. Number of shots at each distance—Seven. Position—Any. Entrance fee—One Rupee. Ammunition—*free*.

1st prize, a cup, value Rs. 100 (presented by H. E. the Governor); 2nd prize, value Rs. 50; 3rd prize, Rs. 30; 4th prize, Rs. 15; 5th prize, Rs. 10.

MATCH 2.

Open on 15th, 16th, and 17th March only. Distances—300, 500, and 700 yards. Position—Any. Number of shots at each distance—Seven. Entrance fee—One Rupee. Ammunition—*free*.

1st prize, a cup, value Rs. 180 (presented by Messrs. Treacher & Co.); 2nd prize, value Rs. 50; 3rd prize, Rs. 30; 4th prize, Rs. 20; 5th prize Rs. 15; 6th prize, Rs. 10; 7th prize, Rs. 5.

MATCH 3.

Open on 15th, 16th, and 17th March only. Distance—300, 500, and 700 yards. Number of shots at each distance—Seven. Position—Any. Entrance fee—One Rupee. Ammunition—*free*.

1st prize, a cup, value Rs. 150 (presented by Messrs. Hamilton and Co.); 2nd Prize, Rs. 50; 3rd prize, Rs. 30; 4th prize, Rs. 20; 5th prize, Rs. 10.

MATCH 4.

Open to Second Class Shots only (*i. e.*, those who made under 100 points in their class firing this season). Open on 15th, 16th, and 17th March. Distances 300 and 500 yards. Number of shots at each distance—Seven. Position—Regulation. Entrance fee—One Rupee. Ammunition—*free*.

1st prize, a dressing bag, value Rs. 55 (presented by Messrs. Thorpe and Co.); 2nd prize, Rs. 25; 3rd prize, Rs. 15; 4th prize, Rs. 10; 5th prize, Rs. 5.

MATCH 5.

Open on 18th March. Distances—200, 500, and 600 yards. Number of shots; at each distance—Seven. Position—Any. Entrance fee—One Rupee. Ammunition—*free*.

N. B.—The firing for this match will commence at 7 a. m. on 18th March, and all competitors must be present at the firing point at that time; lots will be drawn for the order in which competitors will fire.

Prize—The National Rifle Association Silver Medal.

MATCH 6.

Open on 18th March. Distance—800 yards. Position—Any. Number of shots—Fifteen. Entrance fee—Two Rupees.

N. B.—Firing will commence at 11 a. m. on 18th March, and proceed as in Match 6.

1st prize, a gold watch, value Rs. 150 (presented by Messrs. Favre, Leuba and Co.); 2nd prize, a cup, value Rs. 50 (presented by Messrs. Nansey Kyraz and Co.); 3rd prize, Rs. 30; and 4th prize, Rs. 20.

MATCH 7.

Open to the Instructors of the Corps only. Distances—200 and 600 yards. Number of shots at each distance—Five. Position—Regulation.

1st prize, value Rs. 30; 2nd prize, Rs. 20; and 3rd prize, Rs. 10.

RULES.

1. No member of the Association will be allowed to compete for any match until his Annual Subscription for the year 1880-81 is paid.
2. One entry only allowed for each competition.
3. No competitor will be allowed to take prizes of greater aggregate value than Rs. 100—unless in one prize.
4. The highest aggregate score in matches 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, to take the Association Gold Medal: the second highest, the Silver Medal; and the third highest, the Bronze Medal.
5. Matches A, B, 1, 2, will be open on the 11th, 12th, and 14th March, and then closed. Firing to commence at 7 A.M. and close at 1 P.M.
6. Matches C, D, 3, 4, 5 will be open on 15th, 16th, and 17th March, and then closed. Firing to commence at 7 A.M. and close at 1 P.M.
7. Matches 6 and 7 will be open on 18th March. Firing to commence at 7 A.M. and close at 1 P.M.
8. The Maxwell Cup will be competed for by Company teams, commencing 19th March.
9. A match once begun by any competitor must be completed before another match be commenced. Competitors must commence firing for each match at the lowest range.
10. No telescope spotting or coaching allowed except in team shooting.
11. No cleaning out, &c., except between ranges.
12. The marking may not be disputed: it must be taken as correct. Even in the case of a shot supposed to have struck the target, if it be not marked within a reasonable time, it must be counted as a miss.
13. The squads must not consist of less than two or more than four. No single competitor can fire by himself without special sanction, and in the presence of an officer. Targets to be washed out after every ten shots.
14. No other ammunition than that provided on the range will be allowed. Ammunition free will be given in matches A, B, C, D, Nos. 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6.
15. The weapon used must be the one as issued by the Corps. V sights of Martini pattern allowed.
16. Minimum pull of trigger 6 lbs. The trigger to be tested and the rifle and ammunition to be examined at any time deemed necessary by the Executive Committee, or by any one deputed by them.
17. Verniers not allowed.
18. Regulation targets for all matches, except Nos. 6 and 7, when Wimbledon Targets will be used.
19. One sighting shot only at each distance free.
20. White or range uniform without accoutrements to be worn. Regimental helmets not compulsory.
21. The Executive Committee are empowered to make any addition or alteration in the above programme or rules, that they may at any time deem necessary.
22. Pool tickets, at 2 annas each, may be procured on the range, where also tickets for the different matches may be procured on payment only.
23. Any competitor winning more than one prize may choose which prizes he will take, within the value before stated, namely, Rs. 100.

THE ORDER OF BRITISH INDIA.

IT is notified in the *Gazette of India* that His Excellency the Governor-General in Council is pleased to admit the undermentioned native officer to the 2nd Class of the Order of British India, with effect from the date specified:—

BOMBAY.

To the 2nd Class, with the title of "Bahadur."

Subadar-Major Ittoo Bagweh, 4th Regiment, Native Infantry, *vice* pensioned Subadar Bheekah, "Bahadur," deceased, 14th December, 1880.

COURT-MARTIAL ON MAJOR CURRIE.

A EUROPEAN general court-martial assembled at Bombay, at 11 o'clock yesterday morning, for the trial of Major Currie, of the Bombay Cavalry.

President: Brigadier-General C. T. Aitchison, C. B., Staff Corps (Commanding Bombay District).

Members: Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) T. Thatcher, Staff Corps (Commandant 11th Regiment N. I.) Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) G. F. Hogg, S. C. (Commandant 12th N. I.), Lieutenant Colonel (Brevet Colonel) J. Blair, V. C., Bombay Cavalry (Commandant 1st Bombay Lancers), Colonel C. E. Oldershaw, C. B., Royal Artillery (Commanding Royal Artillery, Mhow Division), Colonel A. H. Dawson, Royal Artillery (Commanding Royal Artillery, Bombay District), Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) A. G. Plomer, S. C. (Commandant 17th Regiment N. I.), Lieut.-enant-Colonel P. A. A. Twynam Commanding 2-15th Foot), Major (Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel) C. McPherson (Commanding 2-17th Foot), Lieutenant-Colonel C. J. Anderson, S. C. (2nd in Command 1st Bombay Lancers), Major (Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel) S. Boulderson (17th Lancers).

Officers in Waiting: Lieutenant-Colonel C. S. Sturt, Bombay Infantry (Officiating Commandant 21st Regiment N. I.), Lieutenant-Colonel C. P. Stokes (Commanding 2-4th Foot).

Lieutenant-Colonel C. M. Ducat, Deputy Judge Advocate, Mhow Circle, attended the court as Judge Advocate, and conducted the proceedings.

Major F. C. Ruxton, 29th Foot, prosecuted.

The members were duly sworn.

The President asked Major Currie if he objected to be tried by the members present.

Major Currie—No, Sir.

The witnesses, including General Burrows, were then directed to leave the court.

The following charges were read to Major Currie:—

Major Albert Purcell Currie, of the Bombay Cavalry, Commanding the 3rd Regt. Bombay Light Cavalry, placed in arrest and charged, first with misbehaviour before the enemy, in such manner as to show cowardice during the action, and in the retreat from the field of battle of Maiwand, on the 27th July, 1880, in the following instance:—1st. In having when ordered by Brigadier General Nuttall to charge the enemy, so as to relieve the infantry, then hard pressed, failed to deliver the charge directly to his front upon the mass of the enemy, but instead, charged to the right rear and avoided the mass of the enemy, and fell upon merely a small band of men; so that the charge had no effect. 2nd. In having when ordered by Brigadier General Burrows, shortly after the foregoing occasion, to charge across the front and save the infantry from total defeat, made no effort to comply. 3rd. In having when the cavalry were ordered to return to succour the rear guard, remained with a troop required for other duty, at a distance from the enemy, instead of himself proceeding to the rear guard, and with conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline during the action, and in the retreat from the field of battle of Maiwand, on the 27th July, 1880. In having failed to exert himself by a display of soldierlike spirit to rouse his men to a sense of their duty, in order to comply with the order of Brigadier General Burrows to charge the enemy and clear the front, at a time when the infantry were sorely pressed by the enemy. In having when ordered to detach a troop to succour the rear guard, detailed Lieutenant Geogehan for this duty, instead of going himself to the post of honour nearest the enemy, and himself proceeded with the only remaining troop of his regiment, which was required for other duty, at a distance from the enemy.

The following charge was in the first instance brought against Major Currie, but was withdrawn:—In having after the line was formed and the action had commenced, neglected to move his regiment to the right flank, the position assigned to him before the battle, and instead thereof, retired his regiment in rear of the guns, where it was exposed to a severe cannonade from the enemy, from which serious loss in men and horses resulted and the *morale* of the regiment was destroyed. In having failed to exert himself to execute the order of Brigadier General Nuttall to charge the enemy and retrieve the fortune of the day when the infantry were thrown into confusion.

Major Currie was then called on by the President to plead. He pleaded "not guilty."

Brigadier General Nuttall was the first witness examined. Major F. C. Ruxton examined the witness through the medium of the President, General Aitchison, as follows:—Did you command the cavalry brigade in the action of Maiwand?

Witness—I did.

During the action was the infantry hard pressed by the enemy, and if so, at about what time?

Witness—Yes; it was about half-past two o'clock. The Ghazis came on in masses upon the Grenadiers.

Please describe the position of the cavalry.

Witness—Some of them were on the left front; they were on the rear of the left flank of the Grenadiers.

Will you describe the position of the cavalry, the infantry, and the enemy then present.

Witness—I was commanding with the left flank. The cavalry under my command were on the left in the rear of the infantry, who were in line; the enemy were in masses on our left front. At this time there was a rush of Ghazis, who came upon our infantry front with their regular troops.

Does this map (produced) correctly represent the position of the troops at 2-30 p. m. on July 27?

Witness—As far as I can see, our cavalry were more on the left; the Grenadiers kept more to the front. Our cavalry was more to the left, and the enemy's cavalry was directly opposite. The regular companies disappeared. The Grenadiers left was a little more thrown back.

Major Currie—I object to that map being admitted in evidence. It is totally wrong. It has not been proved.

The President—The Major objects to the map, and says it has not been proved to the court.

The court was cleared, in order that the question of admitting the map might be decided.

On the re-opening of the court, the President said—The prisoner objects to the map being put in, and the court has decided against its reception, inasmuch as it is not proved. It appears the map is taken more from memory than anything else. A force has been to Maiwand, a survey has been taken; and the positions of the troops clearly marked. The map made on that occasion would be of the greatest services to us.

Major Ruxton—I should not like to accept this map without looking at the other. This map I will see later on. I am not prepared to put one in at this moment.

Examination continued—In what direction as regards the cavalry was the chief mass of the enemy immediately pressing the infantry?

Witness—On our right front. They had regular infantry. They were swarming down on our troops. The Grenadiers were on the left of the line, on our right front.

On seeing the critical position of affairs, what orders did you give the cavalry?

Witness—At once to form line.

What further orders?

Witness—I at once ordered an attack to the front.

What words of command did you give?

Witness—"Trot" and "Gallop."

Do you mean that you ordered a charge?

Witness—Yes, I ordered "Trot," "Gallop," and "Charge." Within a few strides these orders were given.

How far were you from the cavalry when you gave these orders?

Witness—Ten or twenty paces to the front.

Did you point to the mass of the enemy?

Witness—I did.

Did you lead the charge in the direction you ordered?

Witness—Yes.

Should Major Currie and the 3rd Bombay Cavalry have followed in the same direction?

Witness—Yes, Sir, most decidedly.

Did they do so?

Witness—No. I had not gone very far, for I galloped on myself when I gave the word, when I saw three mounted men of the enemy coming straight down. I made for them, and they turned off. They were not cavalry, I think, but they were mounted.

The question was then repeated, and the Witness said—After giving the word of command to gallop, I galloped on towards the masses of Ghazis. I saw three mounted men making for the Grenadiers, and seeing me coming they turned off. It was then that I saw that the cavalry had gone off to my right, and were close on to some Ghazis, just by the Grenadiers. I then turned my horse and followed our cavalry, the 3rd Light Cavalry and the 3rd Sind Horse.

You say the cavalry were in line. What regiment was on the right of the cavalry line?

Witness—The 3rd Light Cavalry was on the right.

In what formation was the cavalry brigade when you gave the order to charge?

Witness—In line.

One cavalry regiment, you say, was on the right; which was that?

Witness—The 3rd Light Cavalry, I think.

Were the Ghazis on whom the cavalry were close a small or a large body?

Witness—A small body.

Was Major Currie commanding the 3rd Bombay Cavalry when you gave the order to charge?

Witness—I did not see him at the time I gave the order.

Should Major Currie have been with his regiment?

Witness—He must have been.

Should he have been?

Witness—Without doubt he should.

Did the charge fail in its effects?

Witness—Yes; it cut up the Ghazis who were fallen upon, but they were a small number.

When you looked back and saw the 3rd Cavalry had not followed you, how far were they from you?

Witness—About 100 or 150 yards.

Did you see Major Currie when you looked back?

Witness—No, I did not. It was not until afterwards that I saw him. In fact, at that moment I could not recognise any one of them.

Did you see any of the officers of the 3rd Bengal Cavalry when you looked back, or immediately afterwards?

Witness—It was all in confusion then, but when I joined I saw them.

Whom did you see?

Witness—I saw Captain Mayne and Lieutenant Reid, and shortly afterwards I saw Major Currie.

When you saw Captain Mayne and Lieutenant Reid were the cavalry engaged with or checking the Ghazis, or were they retiring?

Witness—The cavalry were retiring. Some few men had just finished with the Ghazis, but the bulk of them were retiring.

Please describe the movements of the 3rd Cavalry after you looked back.

Witness—I saw them among the Ghazis, and when I had joined them, they had just gone to the right rear.

When you saw they had gone to the right, what did you afterwards see with regard to their movements?

Witness—The bulk, as I say, had gone to the rear.

Were they in line?

Witness—They were all in confusion, and mixed up—the Sind Horse and the 3rd. I said 'this when I was asked if I recognised any officer.

Did they retire without further attacking the enemy?

Witness—They did.

Did you order a retirement?

Witness—I did not.

Did General Burrows ride by you when the cavalry were retiring?

Witness—Yes, he did.

Did you see Major Currie about that time?

Witness—I saw him just before.

From the direction in which General Burrows approached you, must he have passed close to Major Currie?

Witness—I can't answer whether he approached close or not; he came from that direction.

When you saw Major Currie at that time was he exerting himself in any way to halt or rally his regiment?

Witness—I did not see him.

A member of the court—Did Major Currie come under your view at that time?

The President—Did you see him?

Witness—He was riding quietly along. I saw no exertion.

At the time you saw him had he ceased to try and rally them?

Witness—Just before General Burrows came up to me I saw Major Currie. Then the attempt to rally had been abandoned.

Major Currie—All such attempts had ceased?

Witness—Yes, each one.

Did you see Major Currie at any time after the charge exert himself to rally his regiment?

Witness—I did not.

The President—You quite understand the question?

Witness—Yes. I did not see him.

By the court—Could not he have done so without your seeing him?

Witness—Yes, he might.

Did you at any time after the charge notice any other officer of the 3rd Cavalry exerting himself to rally the men?

Witness—I saw Captain Mayne and Lieut. Reid.

When did you see them trying to rally their men?

Witness—When I joined them after the charge upon the small band of Ghazis. We tried after the charge to form line in the front; it was at that time.

Did you see Major Currie at all while other officers of the Bombay Cavalry were trying to re-form line to the front?

Witness—Not at that time.

Did the cavalry retire on a nullah and form up in line?

Major Currie—I object to that question as being a leading one.

Witness—Yes, on the opposite side of the nullah where the battle took place.

The President—It is objected that the question is a leading one. I think it is somewhat leading, so it had better be put in another form.

The question, therefore, was not recorded.

Where did the cavalry form after the charge?

Witness—By the guns on the opposite side of the nullah where the battle was fought.

The President—What guns?

Witness—They formed on the E.-B. guns R. H. A.

Will you describe to us the way in which the cavalry fell back?

Witness—Facing the enemy; the Sind Horse were on the right, and the 3rd Light Cavalry on the left. The whole line of cavalry was on the left flank of the guns.

Was a rear guard formed about that time?

Witness—No; but some little time afterwards.

Of what did it consist, and by whom was it commanded?

Witness—It consisted of about 20 or 30 sabres of the 3rd Sind Horse, under Lieutenant Monteath. It was formerly a flanking party, and then it covered the retreat, after the enemy's guns ceased firing.

What were the movements of the cavalry after they were formed up by the guns?

Witness—As the guns retired the cavalry retired with them, covering their retirement.

By whose orders?

Witness—The cavalry retired by my orders.

Was your order given in consequence of an order from General Burrows?

Witness—No, about that time General Burrows was reported killed.

Did a report shortly afterwards come from the rear guard under Lieutenant Monteath that they were hardly pressed by the enemy?

Major Currie—I object to that. Can that report be verified? Who brought it? It cannot be considered evidence unless the man that brought it is called.

Witness—A naique of the 3rd Light Cavalry brought it.

Major Currie—Can you produce him? Was it a verbal report?

The President—General Nuttall speaks to a matter of fact. The report was made to him.

Major Currie.—I object to the term "hard pressed" being put in the question.

Did you receive an order a short time after from General Burrows to take back all the cavalry to the rear guard?

Major Currie—That also is a leading question. Cannot the questions be put in a more general form. Such a question as that really dictates or implies the answer.

The court then adjourned for tiffin.

On the court re-assembling the examination of General Nuttal was resumed.

Were you informed by General Burrows why the cavalry were required?

Witness—Yes; to succour the rear guard, and at the same time to bring away all camels or other animals that were found: also to bring away any wounded or tired men.

Had any report been made to you of the rear guard?

Witness—Yes.

If so, what?

Witness—That it was hard pressed. We were halted at the time, and were deciding the route to be taken to the nearest water.

Did you take the camels back to the rear guard?

Witness—Yes.

Whilst on your way to the rear guard did you receive any other order from General Burrows, and if so, what?

Witness—We had proceeded about 200 or 250 yards when I got a note—I think it was a note—from General Burrows ordering me to send back a troop of cavalry to proceed with him and the guns to the water—on the road to Kandahar.

How did you carry out the order?

Witness—On receiving it, I was riding at the head of the cavalry, and I directed my orderly officer, Lieut. John Monteath, to ride to the 3rd Cavalry and order the officer commanding to send back a troop to join General Burrows or the guns, I am not quite certain which.

How much further did you go before returning to the rear guard?

Witness—We must have gone, I think 300, or 400 yards.

In how many troops was the 3rd Bombay Cavalry then formed?

Witness—Into one squadron of two troops.

How was your order to detach the troops carried out by Major Currie?

Witness—On reaching the rear guard, I found Lieutenant Geogehan with the troop. I asked where Major Currie was, and was told that he had gone back with the troop that was ordered to join General Burrows. Major Currie and Captain Mayne went back with the troop. I sent the order to Major Currie, and he went back himself with Capt Mayne.

Did you intend, or in any way order, Major Currie to accompany the troop detached to join General Burrows?

Witness—I did not.

Which of these troops of the 3rd Bombay Cavalry were head-quarters of the regiment at the time in question?

Witness—I should say that the head-quarters were with the troops which were with the officer commanding the brigade.

Should Major Currie have remained with that troop unless ordered to the contrary?

Witness—I should say most decidedly yes.

Was there any other officer with the troop which returned to the rear guard besides Lieutenant Geogehan?

Witness—No, there was no other European officer.

Where was the rear guard?

Witness—It must have been very nearly half a mile from where we were halted. Lieutenant Monteath was nearest the enemy. General Burrows had gone on towards Kandahar,—towards the water. The cavalry was sent back to succour Monteath, on getting his report. One troop was sent on to General Burrows, who was going towards Kandahar.

Throughout the whole of the proceedings the noise caused by some workmen just outside the court was so great, that the question and answer were alike inaudible except to those who were close to the speakers. The nuisance became so intolerable, that the President (General Aitchison) adjourned the court shortly after tiffin; and to-day the members will meet in a more quiet spot in the Marine Lines.

BELGAUM NOTES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

BELGAUM, FEB. 27.

I CAN tell your correspondent "Old Hubli" something about the British force that marched through the Dharwar district in 1818. General Munro took Gaddak, Dammal, Hubli, and Misrikota in January of that year. H. M.'s 22nd Light Dragoons were certainly part of that force on the 9th April, 1818, when the fort of Belgaum fell, and the troopers of the 22nd Light Dragoons did good service as gunners during the seige.

H. E. the Governor is expected here on the 10th proximo. I am given to understand he will only remain two days. Mr. Mackenzie, the Collector, leaves us at once for England; we do not know yet who will succeed him. Mr. Shaw, the District Judge, has just returned from Kaladgi, to which place he went on circuit. Mr. Kennedy, from Kaladgi, comes here as Superintendent of Police; he is expected very shortly. The weather is just beginning to get a little warm, and the east winds, I am thankful to say, have stopped. If General Ross comes out to take up the Poona command, acting Brigadier-General Goran will return to Kirkee, and Brigadier-General Bryce will take up his own appointment here. We shall all be very sorry indeed to lose Colonel Goran. In the Commissariat yard is an elephant, who has behaved so badly that Government have decided to shoot him. He dearly loves to kill a camel, to which amusement the camels and the Government alike object. He has a little daughter in the yard, born three years ago—a quaint wee beastie—who hates work and loves play, thereby showing at an early age that sagacity for which elephants are celebrated.

PRESIDENCY MAGISTRATES AND MUNICIPAL CASES.

THE type in which the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Kemball's speech at the Legislative Council was printed having been acccidentally transposed in our issue of Tuesday, we to-day give the honourable gentleman's remarks in their proper order as follows:—I now move for leave to bring in a bill to confirm the jurisdiction of presidency magistrates in municipal cases, and I think it will be sufficient at this stage if I state briefly the reasons which have induced its introduction. The Council are doubtless aware that what are called generally municipal cases, *i. e.*, charges of offences under the Bombay Municipal Act, are tried by the presidency magistrates and as a matter of fact by the 2nd and 3rd Magistrates, and that all fines imposed and levied on convictions for such offences form part of the Municipal Fund under section 300 of the Municipal Act. Probably these magistrates are, and their successors will also be, ratepayers, and they might therefore be considered to be pecuniarily interested in such convictions. No doubt such pecuniary interest would be extremely small, but still convictions obtained under such circumstances might be declared invalid, as being in contravention of a fundamental rule in the administration of justice, that no man can be a judge in his own cause. In view of this contingency, it has been thought by Government desirable to introduce an Act into the Legislative Council enabling presidency magistrates to try offences under the Municipal Act, and legalising the convictions hitherto obtained. In England the legislature has passed certain acts of Parliament, notably "The Justices of the Peace Act," 1867 (30 and 31 Vict., c 115), and "The Public Health Act," 1875 (38 and 39 Vict., c 55, s 258), to remedy the inconvenience occasioned by the decisions of the courts, which had the effect of rendering justices who had small pecuniary interest in certain classes of cases incompetent to act. With these few remarks, I now beg leave to introduce the said bill.—The motion was adopted.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

The Malcolmson Court-martial, Marine Lines, forenoon.
Bombay Gymkhana, playing off of third ties, Marryat Lawn-tennis Cup.
Band, B.V.R., Apollo Bunder, this evening.
Gaiety Theatre, "Truth," 9 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels sailed on the 28th:—Erik (s), from Cardiff; Arrow (s), Mandvee. Yesterday:—Algitha (s), Liverpool; Assyria (s), Delagoa Bay.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Sumatra (s), to Genoa; Corfu, Colombo; J. M. Church (s), London; Riverdale (s), D. Island.

MUSIC AT THE APOLLO BUNDER.—The following programme of music will be played by the band of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles at the Apollo Bunder this evening:—

March......We don't want to fight ....G. W. Hunt.
Overture ..Die Frau Meisterin ....Suppé.
Trio......From the Opera Buondelmont..G. Pacini.
Waltz......Chantilly ....Waldteufel.
Quadrille..The Times ....C. Coote, Jun.
Galop......The Chimes ....F. Godfrey.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Singapore and Hongkong per extra s.s. Avoca will be closed at the General Post Office to-day at 10 a. m.

THE lotteries on the Gymkhana annual athletic sports will be held in the Gymkhana on Thursday and Friday, the 3rd and 4th instant, at 6-15 p. m.

THEFT AT CANDY-WADY.—Dinker Shreedur, residing at Candy-wady lane, reported to the police on Monday last that during his absence some person entered his premises and stole from a box gold and silver ornaments valued at Rs. 198.

SUDDEN DEATH.—A coroner's inquest was held yesterday at the Morgue on view of the body of James Clark, a West Indian, aged about 65 years, who died suddenly while passing along the Piquet-road. Deceased had no fixed place of residence, and was a mendicant. The verdict was, "That the death of the deceased was caused by heart-disease."

THEFT.—Kessow Kooshaba was yesterday convicted by Mr. M. G. Ranade of stealing a quantity of wheat, valued at Rs. 20, from a grain-store in Duncan-road, belonging to Yenkoba Ruggoonath. He was sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonment, and further, to pay a fine of Rs. 30, or in default, to an additional term of one month's similar imprisonment.

A SHORTHAND FOR MAHRATTI.—*Laghu lekhan padhati*, or a complete system of shorthand for Mahratti, by Gajanan Bhau, is a valuable acquisition to the Mahratti language. The practicability of the system, which closely follows that of Pitman, we gather from the preface, has been satisfactorily tested by a literary body at Poona, "the Poona Mahratti Elocution Society."

RACING MATCH AT KANDAHAR.—We read in the *Kandahar News* of the 15th February:—The match between Colonel St. John's Mendicant and Captain Rutherford's Cæsar came off as arranged at 8 a. m. to-day, resulting in a win for Mendicant, as Cæsar fell turning a corner, the rain in the night having made the course very slushy. We are sorry to hear Cæsar's plucky little jock was rather shaken by his fall, but no bones are broken.

DEATH OF THE R. C. VICAR OF MAZAGON.—The Revd. Father F. L. G. de Athaide, Vicar of the church of N. S. de Gloria at Mazagon, died at his parochial residence on Sunday morning at the age of 55 years, from a malignant tumour. His funeral took place in the evening, when the coffin was carried to the church and placed on a catafalque. The Vicar General officiated, and Rev. Lisboa addressed the congregation, which numbered over 3,000 persons, on the exemplary conduct and numerous benefactions of the deceased. At half-past eight the coffin was lowered in the grave, which was dug at the foot of the high altar.

PENNY READING AT MAZAGON.—The fourth of the penny-readings given at the St. Peter's School-room, Mazagon, came off on Monday evening, and, as usual, there was a large attendance. The programme consisted chiefly of songs, recitations, and piano solos and duets. The recitations by Mr. Pollen, C.S., who very kindly lent his assistance, were highly humorous, and kept the audience in continual laughter. A word of praise is due to Miss Johnstone, a young lady of high musical acquirements, who has made herself almost indispensable at these penny readings. The song of the evening was "The Tar's Farewell," which elicited a perfect ovation and an *encore*.

A HINT TO THE BOMBAY POLICE.—We take the following curious paragraph, and the above heading, from the *Deccan Herald*:—A gentleman, writing to us from Bombay, informs us that having occasion on Saturday, the 26th instant, to visit the Sonapore Cemetery, to witness the disinterment of M. Victor Jacquemont's body, he availed himself of the opportunity to visit a few other interesting graves. Strolling down the Catholic side of the graveyard, he came upon the tomb of the three Austrians who, about the year 1867, were hanged for the murder of three Marwaris at Byculla. The tomb itself did not bear any evidence of care having been bestowed on it: but our correspondent was startled at the sight of a carefully-wreathed garland of fresh laurels encircling the tomb. Many ladies and gentlemen noticed, and expressed surprise at, the same, especially as no other grave in the cemetery had been similary honoured, even that of the sweet-souled Jacquemont. We commend this fact to the notice of the Bombay detectives. It will be remembered that the perpetrators of the crime of 1867 admitted on the gallows that there was "a fourth and chief accomplice in the crime, whose name they would bear to the grave." We are told that there is justice among thieves: there certainly seems to be gratitude among fellow-murderers in Bombay.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

MARRYAT LAWN-TENNIS CHALLENGE CUP.

THIRD TIES.

L. Rivett-Carnac	v	W. D. Cowley.
C. Gray	v	A. V. Frere.
E. M. Slater	v	V C. H. Ives.

Members are particularly requested to pay their ties off to-day (Wednesday), in order that all may be completed before the Athletic Sports begin.

BOMBAY TOWN COUNCIL.

AT the weekly meeting of the Council held yesterday, there were present—Dr. Cook, chairman; Sir Frank Souter, Kt., C.S.I.; Captain Morland, Dr. Pinkerton, the Hon'ble Rao Saheb V. N. Mandlik, C. S. I.; Messrs. Muncherjee N. Banajee, Nowrojee Furdoonjee, Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Raghunath N. Khote, and Rahimtoola M. Sayani.

THE NEW SEWAGE OUTFALL WORKS.

Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee moved that the acting Municipal Commissioner be requested to communicate to Mr. Grant, the ex-Commissioner, the correspondence relating to the delay which took place in supplying the cement required for the construction of the new sewage outfall works at Worlee, and that Mr. Grant be requested to favour the Town Council with an explanation of the cause of the failure to supply the contractor with the cement in time for the working season, which failure threatened to involve heavy extra expenditure for completing the works.

Mr. Raghunath remarked that, as far as he could see, nothing was to be gained from the resolution, if carried into effect; but at the same time nothing would be lost.

The Rao Saheb, correcting the last remark, said he thought much brain-power would be lost. He did not see the desirability of doing a thing without an object to be gained.

The chairman asked what good was expected to result from the resolution?

Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee said the correspondence seemed to attribute the delay solely to Mr. Grant, and they might see what explanation he had to give, so that they might fix the blame upon the proper person.

The chairman remarked that, if Mr. Nowrojee consented, they would treat his proposition as a notice of motion for the next meeting, and the correspondence would meanwhile be printed and circulated to the Town Council.

This course was agreed to.

It was resolved that the Commissioner be requested to furnish a plan for next meeting, showing the line originally laid down for the new outfall, as well as of the final plan on which the works have been proceeded upon.

SURVEY OF THE DRAINAGE DISTRICTS.

A memorandum was read from the acting Municipal Commissioner, asking the Council to sanction the continuance of the staffs sanctioned on 24th August, 1880, for seven months more from 1st March to 30th September, 1881, for surveying the position of privies and house connections in the drainage districts, at Rs. 880 per month, chargeable to new drainage loan, as follows:—10 surveyors at Rs. 60 each, Rs. 600; 1 clerk, Rs. 40; and 30 lascars at Rs. 8 each. Total Rs. 880.

The Rao Saheb remarked that the inspectors appeared to have done very little during the last six months, as only about 1,100 houses had been surveyed out of 5,000.

Mr. Nowrojee asked if half the work had been done?

The Acting Commissioner.—Not half done.

Mr. Sayani remarked that, at first, they were told that the survey would not cost anything extra. Now that money had been spent, they had not got much in return for it.

The Rao Saheb remarked that out of 5,700 houses in the district only 1,155 had been examined; the inspectors had worked for 182 days, which gave an average of six houses a day, when it should have been twenty-eight houses a day. He proposed that, before sanctioning the extra grant, the Commissioner's attention be called to the fact he had mentioned, and that as a tentative measure, sanction be given to the continuance from present establishment for two months only of the that date; and that the Town Council be furnished with a weekly report of the houses surveyed.

The proposition was agreed to.

VOLUNTEER FETES IN THE VICTORIA GARDENS.

On the 4th ultimo the Municipal Commissioner forwarded to Government a letter from General Hewett, Commanding Bombay Volunteer Rifle Corps, who requested that the use of the Victoria Gardens be granted for the purpose of holding a few volunteer fetes during the coming season, of the same description as those in previous years,—stating that there was no objection to the application being complied with, but that the formal sanction of Government appeared necessary. Government had no objection to a compliance with the request. The Council were now asked by the acting Commissioner to sanction the holding of the fetes.

Mr. Nowrojee remarked that, as the Council were the custodians of the gardens, their sanction should have been first asked.

The acting Commissioner explained that he simply thought it to be the better course to ask Government first, and then have the final sanction of the Council. The same course had been adopted on a previous occasion.

Mr. Raghunath asked if the sanction of Government was not final? If the Council withheld their sanction, what would Government do under the circumstances?

Mr. Muncherjee thought that the sanction both of Government and the Council was necessary.

Mr. Nanabhoy.—Suppose we refuse to give our sanction, can Government overrule us?

The acting Commissioner thought they would not.

It was resolved that the permission asked for be granted.

After the disposal of some other business the Council separated.

A LECTURE ON THE LAKE REGIONS OF CENTRAL AFRICA.

ON Monday afternoon last, at the Sassoon Mechanics' Institute, the Rev. H. Bochum, S. J., Professor of History and Philosphy, St. Xavier's College, delivered a lecture on "the discovery of the Lake Regions of Central Africa." Nearly all the directors and other officers of the Institute were present, and the hall was crowded by a large audience of ladies and European and native gentlemen. Their Excellencies the Governor and Commander-in-Chief had signified their intention of, but were unavoidably prevented from, attending to hear the lecture. The hall was specially lit up for the occasion with M. Mondolfo and Co.'s portable gas-lamps; and the illumination was certainly more effective and more brilliant than that of ordinary gas-lamps. The reverend gentleman commenced with a history of the lake regions from the earliest times of which there is any record, illustrating the lecture with maps and diagrams; and after giving an account of the Portuguese explorations, brought down the narrative to the latest date. Coming to the English explorations, which commenced in 1788 under the African Association of London, which in 1830 became merged in the Royal Geographical Society of London, the lecturer remarked that, whether by mere providence or not, the new attempts, which were crowned with the most glorious success, followed the old track along which Ptolemy and the earlier Portuguese had tried, however imperfectly, the true solution. They, too, had for their basis of operations the east coast of Africa. The impulse given to the new enterprise was the announcement, coming from the same coast, that Arab traders and natives acquainted with the interior informed the missionaries at Mombassah of a very large inland lake. Then came the discovery of the snow-clad mountains of Kima and Kihina-Njaro. The zeal of explorers was stimulated in that direction, and led to the attempt of penetrating from the east coast of Africa southward to the valley of the Nile, which was at that time already explored up to a distance of 4 degrees north of the Equator. Having referred at some length to the labours of Burton and Speke, and Speke and Grant, the Professor spoke of Dr. Livingstone, who in 1866 was found in the lake regions of Central Africa. Livingstone, it was remarked, occupies by himself a place in the history of African discoveries. During more than twenty-three years he traversed singly, with untiring zeal and superhuman energy, the southern half of the African continent; and in 1866 he undertook his last great expedition. Starting from the mouth of the Roouma on the east coast, he passed the southern end of Lake Nyassa and penetrated the unknown country extending to the west of that basin. There he fell in with a new series of lakes united by a mighty watercourse, the Lualaba. In 1869 he reached Lake Tanganvika, which he partly traversed, and then turned westward and reached Nyangwe on the Lualaba, the northern limit of his expedition. He returned exhausted and ill to Ujiji on the east shore of Lake Tanganvika, whilst several times the report of his death was circulated in Europe. Stanley was sent out to seek him, and he found him at Ujiji in 1871. While Stanley returned to the coast, Livingstone, provided with fresh means for travelling, skirted the east bank of Lake Tanganvika and again plunged into the interior. He completed his investigations at different points: but before long fever, contracted in the marches under torrents of rain, again laid a hold of him, never to quit him more. At the beginning of 1873 he made the tour of Lake Bangweolo and reached its southern shore. There his sickness compelled him to take shelter within a shed improvised by his followers. On the morning of the 1st of May he was found kneeling at the foot of his bed, and during the following night he died. History contains few pages, said the lecturer, more touching than the simple narrative of this silent and solitary death of a great man—a martyr to a great cause. Having alluded to the expedition under Cameron, the Professor turned to another traveller, renowned for his daring as much as for the success of his enterprises—the American Stanley. He made the greatest stride in discovery since Africa began to be an object of interest to explorers. He found a channel, the most likely that we know, for future commerce with the interior of Africa. He has made known a hitherto unrecognised river as the greatest of the waters of the continent; and beyond his own findings, he has shed a flood of light upon the findings of his predecessors, and has bound their *disjecta membra* into a harmonious whole. Not only has he given to geography the Lualaba, or the Congo, or the Livingstone river, by whichever name it shall be known, but in doing so he has at last, finally and completely, settled the great problem of the sources of the Nile. So signal has been his service in this regard, that even in Prussia nobody seems offended at the compliment paid him by Dr. Peterman of Gotha, who called him "the Bismark of African Discovery." After mentioning in detail the discoveries made by Stanley, the lecturer, in conclusion, summed up the most important features of the interior of Africa. First. The system of the three great African rivers, the Nile, the Congo, and the Zambesi, may now be said to be mapped out with tolerable certainty and accuracy. The head waters of the Nile are in the Nyanzas lakes on the Equator. From the great reservoirs of these inland seas is drawn the normal stream of the Egyptian river, though not the waters of its annual flood, which come from the Abyssinian tributaries, through the melting of the snow and the rains upon the mountains. Secondly. The Congo's highest waters are in Lake Bangweolo, and are connected by the Lukuga river with the enormus Lake Tanganvika. Besides these two lakes, there are various other lakes which have been either discovered or reported to exist in the course of the river Lualaba, the whole of the waters forming another separate lake region. Thirdly. As to the Zambesi river, it takes its rise from the comparatively small lake Dilolo in a country abounding in water-supplies. Of large lakes, the Zambesi system includes Lake Nyassa, although the Shire river, which connects these waters, falls into the Zambesi only towards its mouth. There are thus in Central Africa an immense tract of lakes and marshes extending on both sides of the Equator, a lake region which, perhaps with the exception of the North American chain, is nowhere else equalled in extent and volume of water. All these great bodies of fresh water are connected with Africa's mightiest rivers, carrying the waters of this immense lake region to the farthest distances in opposite directions—the Nile to the Mediterranean on the north, the Congo to the Atlantic on the west, and the Zambesi to the Indian Ocean on the east of Africa. The intermediate lands swarm with inhabitants of various tribes, languages, and customs, who cannot any longer be comprised under the general denomination of African negroes, though all of them are characterised by a certain uniformity in physical appearance and a state of partial or total barbarism. Will these African savages, so long left to themselves, be the better for having their country and their homes now laid open to the knowledge and the interest of the whole civilized world? Has indeed a happier time, a more prosperous era begun for them? Shall the black man of Africa be more benefited by becoming acquainted with us than the Red Indian of America has been? This is the practical question of all the glorious achievements in recent African discoveries. England has completely succeeded in the difficult enterprise of opening these regions to the access of her merchants, her men of science, her politicians, and the brave missionaries working under her protection. The fearless travellers and explorers of whom we have heard have nobly sustained and increased the great influence of Great Britain in all the countries through which they have passed. They have, as Sir Samuel Baker truly remarks, exhibited those features of character universally attributed to Englishmen—patience, perseverance, and unflinching determination, the noble qualities of a race which conquers and civilizes; and society will acknowledge everywhere, will defend and ever maintain, the rights of liberty, justice, and religion even in the heart of Africa.

The delivery of the lecture was frequently interrupted with applause; and at its close the president of the Institute, Mr. F. Mathew, proposed the warmest thanks of those present to the reverend lecturer.

COLONEL OLCOTT'S ADDRESS.

COLONEL H. S. OLCOTT, president of the Theosophic Society, delivered on Sunday afternoon his annual p[illegible]blic lecture on the subject "Theosophy: its frie[illegible]ds and enemies," before a large meeting, chiefly cons[illegible]ting of native students, assembled at the Framj[illegible]e Cowasjee Hall. Mr. Mahomed Ali Rogay presided. Before the commencement of the proceedings, han[illegible]-bills, headed in large print, "Caution! Cau[illegible]tion!! Caution!!!" and signed "For Public Good," were distributed in the hall. The author of thi[illegible] publication called upon the Hon. Mr. Deshmook, Dr. Pandoorung, and some other natives of positi[illegible]n to come forward, as true members of the Theoso[illegible]phical Society, and to fight for and protect the honour [illegible] its founders. The notice concluded thus:—"Be[illegible]ore, therefore, we have some assuring words from t[illegible]ese our countrymen, it is not safe to believe in everyth[illegible]g Colonel Olcott or Madame Blavatsky may say abo[illegible]t themselves. They may be what they profess to be, honest and good men; or simply another set of scoun[illegible]drels of Mrs. Fletcher's or the Rodanow Company's ty[illegible]. It is but fair, therefore, that our countrymen wi[illegible] fully consider the matter over, and leave no cause for useless repentance afterwards, and not make t[illegible]hemselves by their over-credulousness ridiculous in the eyes of the civilized world, in this nineteenth c[illegible]entury."

The Chairman commenced the proceedings by saying that he was neither a great friend nor an enemy of the Theosophical Society. He did not claim to be its great friend, because he had not yet had the pleasure of being fully acquainted with the principles of the Society. It was just possible that they might not concur with its views, but therefore they must none the less thank Colonel Olcott for his efforts to promote the welfare of the natives of India.

Colonel Olcott then addressed the meeting at great length. He said that he appeared for the second

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

time before the Indian public to give an account of the progress of theosophy. The anniversary meeting should have been held in November last, but he was far away in the Punjab at the time. In reviewing the progress of theosophy during the past two years in India, the Colonel said he would do his best "in nothing to extenuate, nor aught set down in malice." He only begged that those who loved and hated them might be governed by the same feeling of moderation ; for he might say with truth that he had suffered as much, if not more, by the extravagant expectations of friends as from the malice and falsehoods of enemies. Had his sympathisers been reasonable, and moderate in their demands, his cause would never have lost the ground which the founders of the Society were now busy in recovering. In many public addresses in India he had tried to define their responsibility to the Indian nation, and to point out what it had a right to demand of them, and what it had not. He had said over and over again what the Hindoos should do to snatch their nationality from the gulf of perdition into which it had been plunged headlong these many centuries. The regeneration of India must come from the united efforts of her own countrymen, not from a foreigner, though he may love the country ever so much, and be ready to sacrifice ever so much The Hindoos must keep this great truth constantly in view, and work earnestly and steadily for their country, instead of gathering in Somajes and frittering away their energy in idle talk about reform. Of such stuff alone were the saviours of nations made. If such men be, let them do their duty, urged by the noble desire of reviving the glories of the bygone times, when India gave arts and sciences, and even dress itself, to the outside world. (Applause.) Under such heroes he and Madame Blavatsky, who never presumed to have come to India as leaders or teachers, and who had no passion for money or fame, would gladly enlist themselves as common soldiers. There was work enough to be done for all of them. There was one-fifth of the people of this vast continent lying down hungry every night, and rising hungry every morning. There were thousands stricken down by famine. Taxes were multiplying, poverty was increasing, and an educated class looking up to Government alone as their employer. There were 500 applications for ten vacancies in the Telegraph Department, and liquor-shops were rising everywhere like mushrooms. This was no exaggeration. Their wretchedness had enwrapped the people in such a blackness of despair, that they clutched at even the faintest promise of hope. In their awful dejection they had tried to cheat their heart into the belief that, perhaps, the regenerator had come from the other world. But it was not so ; and he was sorry that he was not. But let all invite and try to dispel the ignorance which was the curse of *Aryawat* ; let them establish schools in connection with the Society for the diffusion of light. In Ceylon there were such schools, and the expenses of their working came out of the pockets of the members of the Society. (Cheers.) Let there be perfect sincerity among the Indians, for they had enough of masks and hypocrisies ; and let them live in private up to their public professions. Away with men who preached virtue in public and kept a mistress in private ; who, though loud in favour of widow-marriages, were ready themselves to marry babies fit to be their grand-daughters ! The lecturer then proceeded to define theosophy, saying that it meant a search after divine knowledge. It tended to the discovery of the law of order, of the inner world of force or spirit, by the aid of certain other faculties that lay within the human being. The object of theosophy was to aspire to divine knowledge and spiritual truth ; to unite all men in a universal bond of brotherhood, and to promote their welfare. They had succeeded to a certain extent—an extent that would surprise those who imagined that they did nothing—in seeking the co-operation of the people of India to promote the objects they had in view. They were recently charged with greatly exaggerating their numbers. They were represented to have said that there were 40,000 members of the society in India. But this was a wicked lie, a falsification of facts by their enemies. They never said so, and the speaker defied any man to come forward and tell him to his face that Madam Blavatsky or he had said so at any time. (Cheers.) But he (Colonel Olcott) did say a certain thing, which was that they had about 45,000 members, scattered all over the world, and would reiterate that statement. They had members even in such places as Burmah, Java, Cyprus, Ceylon, Mexico, and Egypt. The lecturer was only sorry that by the rules of the Society he was restricted from giving the details, as he easily might, of the exact strength of the several branches in connection with the parent society, that have been opened in different places, or the names of their members. Colonel Olcott then said that he had to dispose of another false statement made by his critics, who were figuring up their receipts at four lacs on the assumption that each of the 40,000 members had paid Rs. 10 by way of initiation fee to the Society. This was another lie, which was told to insinuate that they were living upon the resources of others. The fact was that their total receipts from all Indian sources, including two donations of Rs. 200 and Rs. 20 each, from February, 1879, until the present day, amounted to Rs. 1,560. On the other hand, they had actually disbursed since (they sailed from New York a sum of Rs. 21,951. It was repugnant to the nature of all fair-minded persons to import into a literary controversy matters of an entirely private nature ; but as their opponents had resorted to the base expedient of trying by that means to make them appear in the public eye as mere adventurers who had come here to extort money, he was forced to touch upon the question of money in his address. They had been living in Bombay for more than two years, and he (the Colonel) called upon his worst enemy to appear before the public, and prove that they owed any man one anna either for money borrowed or things bought, or ever took or tried to take a pecuniary advantage of any one, either native or European. (Cheers.) Whatever name the malice of critics might give them, that of infidels or visionaries, they dare not insinuate the smallest thing against their private character. But assertions of this kind did not retard the progress of theosophy, so many as three lacs of persons being imbued with the spirit of the brotherhood of man. An impulse had been given to contemporaneous thought, which was so far beyond any blunders of judgment they might make, so far beyond the control of any man to check it, that the current would be carried down to centuries after their death. One of the propositions the speaker wished to impress upon his hearers was that every human being had within his own nature, in a greater or less degree, certain sublime faculties, which, when fully developed, would give him divine knowledge. When a seer reached a certain stage, he forgot his nationality, and even his personality. The body he so cherished, and lavished so much thought upon, was then felt to be a clog and an impediment. How beautiful, how perfect was the picture ! But the only obstacle, and a very great one too, to their gaining divine knowledge was self. This self was a serpent coiled round the heart of man, and it stifled all that was good and noble in him. But theosophy was the enchantress that alone could conjure up in the mind the dreams of perfection. Hard as was the task of gaining divine wisdom, when once gained, the sacrifice of this life was no adequate price to pay for its acquisition. Colonel Olcott then proceeded to answer the questions asked by a writer in the *Indu Prakash* newspaper, and said that he and Madame Blavatsky had never asked people to look upon them as *guroos*. They were trying, as far as their natural infirmities of disposition permitted, to set a good example to those around them. They did not ask people to follow European foreigners, but to follow the example of their own Tookaram, and Harishanker, or their *Yogees* and *Rishees*. After this, the speaker went on to read extracts from different newspapers which had expressed sympathy in any way with the cause of theosophy. The *Pioneer* said, "We have no doubt in recognising theosophy as a beneficent institution, promoting good feeling between the two races," &c., &c. The plan upon which they worked, Colonel Olcott continued, had a tendency to soften prejudices, and create an interest in Aryan philosophy. The secession of a few members from the Society had been absurdly magnified into a disruption of their body. But the truth was that during the past twelve months, only nine persons in all had resigned from all the branches of the Society in the world, and of these only six left them in Bombay. To say that the Theosophic Society could be broken up, or even sensibly feel the shock by the retirement of half-a-dozen members from its ranks, of whom only one was a person of real importance to them, and whom they still respected and valued as a friend, was to say something very absurd. Referring to the notice circulated in the hall, Colonel Olcott said that the malice and hatred of their critics for them could never be equal to their contempt for those persons. A correspondent wished to know from Colonel Olcott whether Madam Blavatsky had exhibited any real phenomena, whether she would undertake to perform them again, and whether he might have the chance of being present on the occasion. In answer to these inquiries, Colonel Olcott said that, as far as human evidence went, the proof of their being genuine was apparently overwhelming. At Simla, Benares, and other places strange things did occur ; but they proceeded from the wonderful powers of Madame Blavatsky, and were not deceptions. Those alone who had no character to lose, or those who had some interested motive, would resort to tricks. But what interested motives could Madame Blatvatsky, a lady of high birth, who had left the comforts of her hearth and home in order to devote her life to the welfare of mankind, and who was absolutely free from all sordid passions, from avarice and greed,—what motives could she have to impose upon the credulity of people ? Did she want fame ? Why, that she had already secured by publishing her work, entitled *Isis Unveiled*, which was said by an eminent critic to be one of the greatest works of the century. Only here had the book been honoured with censure by certain editors of Indian newspapers. He used the word "honoured" deliberately, because it would be a disgrace to be praised by such cockscombs. (Laughter.) Madame Blatvatsky had exhibited the phenomena to a limited number of friends for a good reason,—that a lavish display of her wonderful powers before novices would act like an overdose of opium or alcohol. They would then relax in their efforts to attain the divine knowledge. If Madame Blavatsky were to exhibit one-fourth of the phenomena he had seen her perform in America, thousands of people would prostrate themselves at her feet and worship her. Colonel Olcott was loudly cheered as he concluded his speech.

The Chairman, in a brief speech, proposed a vote of thanks to Colonel Olcott for his able address, and for the earnestness with which he was working for the welfare of the people of this country. The motion was carried with loud cheers, and the meeting soon after terminated.

MR. STREETER,
8, NEW BOND STREET, LONDON.

DIAMONDS. GOLDSMITH, JEWELLER, WATCHMAKER.

JEWELLERY. Introducer and Manufacturer of STANDARD 18-CARAT GOLD JEWELLERY.

WATCHES. ENGLISH KEYLESS LEVER WATCHES. (MACHINE MADE.) Compensated and Adjusted. Every part interchangeable.
Gentlemen's Gold Cases, 2 ozs. ..£25
Ladies' Gold Cases, 1 oz. £18

CLOCKS. DESIGNS SENT ON APPLICATION.

SILVER. MR STREETER,
18, NEW BOND STREET, LONDON
BRANCH ESTABLISHMENT—
COLOMBO, CEYLON.

BENGAL.

MESSRS LYALL RENNI AND CO.—We are asked to state that the funds and transactions of Carew Co., Limited, being entirely separate from those of Lyall Renni Co., the Company is not affected by the stoppage of the latter firm except in being temporarily deprived of the aid which successfully started and for six years supervised the working of the Company.

HOMICIDE BY A LUNATIC.—Great consternation, we learn, prevailed among the native inhabitants of Ramkistopore, Howrah. A lunatic, who hitherto has proved harmless, suddenly became frantic and meeting two unprotected women stoned them both to death before assistance could arrive. The sad occurrence happened at 11 a. m. on Thursday morning. The lunatic is now, we hear, in the hands of the police.—*Statesman.*

THE VICEROY'S SPEECH TO THE CALCUTTA VOLUNTEERS.

THE following is the speech delivered by Lord Ripon at the distribution of prizes to the Calcutta Volunteers on Thursday evening last :—

Colonel Graham, Officers, non-commissioned Officers and Members of the Calcutta Volunteers,—I can assure you that it is a great pleasure to me to meet you upon this occasion, the first opportunity I have had of seeing this corps since I accepted, with much satisfaction to myself, the post of your Honorary Colonel. I could not hesitate to accept that post when it was proposed to me to do so, because I believe from all that I have heard of the Calcutta Volunteers, that this corps are well worthy to represent the Metropolis of India at the head of the volunteer force of this portion of the Empire, and all that I have heard since then, and that which I have seen this afternoon, confirm me in the belief that that report of your efficiency and of your bearing was well deserved. I rejoice to understand that during the past year you have made considerable progress both in military efficiency and in the numbers enrolled in your rank, and I am not at all surprised to find that that should be the case when I recollect the patriotic and royal spirit by which the inhabitants of Calcutta have always been animated, and when I remember that this corps is under the command of so able and energetic an officer as my friend Colonel Graham. I think his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief will permit me to say even in his presence that the efficiency of any military body depends very greatly upon its Commanding Officer, and you of the Calcutta Volunteers are fortunate indeed in possessing such a Commanding Officer as Colonel Graham, the successor of one not less able than himself, my friend Colonel Walton. The Volunteer Force, whether at Home or in India, has never been supposed by those who have been its best friends and its most ardent supporters to be in any degree calculated to supersede or to take the place of the regular army. It is, on the contrary, intended to set free that army from the occupation of many minor posts, in order that in time of difficulty, it may be at liberty to execute those great movements of concentration, from the necessary preliminaries to war. In England it has been felt that it was of the highest importance that the volunteer force should be very numerous. We cannot, in the circumstances of India, look to approach to the large numbers which have been enrolled in the ranks of the volunteers at Home, and if that be case it seems to me that it only behoves you—Indian volunteers—to labour the more to make up by your efficiency for the comparative paucity of your number. But I have never held that yo ought to estimate the importance of the volunteer force by the number of men who are actually enrolled in its ranks at any given moment. I believe that it is a very great advantage that you should have passed through your ranks a large number of men, and should have given to them a certain amount of military traning which they would, I am confident, be ever ready in the hour of necessity once more to render availiable for their country. I find from the statement made to me that your strength upon the books at the present time is between 600 and 700 members ; but I also find that you have passed through your ranks no less than something short of 3,000 men. Well, now, of course, a certain proportion of these persons have left the country, or have passed the age of military service, or in one way or another could not be available if they should be at any time called upon, but I cannot doubt that there still remain here in Calcutta many men who at one time or another have been enrolled in your ranks, and, cannot doubt still less that if a call should be made upon them at any time by the Government of India, they would be prepared to return to those ranks once more with all the advantage that they would bring of the energy and training which they had previously acquired, and I would venture to suggest that from this point of view, it is exceedingly desirable that you should endeavour to maintain the interest of persons who seek to be admitted members of the corps in your proceedings and your welfare, and that you should give them to understand that you have a certain claim upon them which you will not forget to put forward if the necessity should arise.

I rejoice to perceive that you have a goodly array of handsome prizes upon that table, and to understand that your shooting both for those prizes and in the ordinary course of your practies had been of a very satisfactory character. And I am particularly glad to observe from an inspection of the prize-lists how readily gentlemen in this city, European and Native, have come forward to give prizes for the encouragement of this gallant corps, and to see the names of many distinguished native gentlemen connected with Calcutta and its neighbourhood, figuring upon those lists. I should be the last man in the world to say a word that would seem to disparage the importance of good shooting to any military body. In these days of arms of precision, it is of signal importance that every military body should be well trained in that science, but I always feel that there is a certain danger that when handsome prises are distributed by fair hands in the reward of triumphs in the matter of shooting, there is another essential point in the efficency of every military body which may possibly be somewhat thrown into the shade—I mean the matter of drill. Now, permit me to say that it is drill which distinguishes the organized from the unorganized body. It is drill which give that cohesion, and unity, and steadiness which mark the true soldier, and let me earnestly exhort you, while not neglecting your shooting, not to be less zealous than you have been in attaining to perfection in that important point ; and let me exhort you also, if you desire to be worthy of the position you hold and the confidence which the Govenment of this country places in you, to devote yourselves earnestly and zealously to learn your drill ; let me give you in three words the short advice—stick above all things to your drill. And now, I will no longer delay you from that moment which is the most interesting of the day upon this occasion. I will no longer stand in the way of her who is about to distribute these prizes to you, and for whom, and on whose behalf, I desire to say that her interest in the volunteer movement is not a thing of to-day, and that it is a great pleasure to her so soon after her arrival in India to have this opportunity of marking her interest in a corps, the uniform of which her husband is proud to weat.

N.-W. PROVINCES, PUNJAB, AND OUDH.

THE JUBBULPUR MURDER CASE.

THE trial of Cooper was continued before Mr. Justice Straight on the 24th instant.

Rev. Mr. Mitchell, Civil Chaplain of Jubbulpore.—Stated that he was acquainted with the Coopers. He first made the acquaintance of Mrs. Cooper in hospital in May last, and has visited them at their own house. Last November the prisoner came to him one morining as he was coming out of church, and said, "I have had a disagreement with my wife, and she says that she will leave me ; will you come down and talk to her ?" Witness replied, "I will come at 4 o'clock this afternoon." He went down at the appointed time, and found Mr. Cooper in bed, prisoner being seated in a chair at the foot of the bed. He had a long talk with them both, during the course of which Mrs. Cooper said : "When he comes home disappointed at not getting work he is in a very bad temper, and throws anything at me that he can lay his hands on." Deceased made no further charge of ill-treatment against the accused. On this witness said to prisoner, "I am sure drink is at the bottom of it." He said, "I do drink a little ;" but would not admit that he was a systematic drunkard. Later on he said, "I promise not to drink," and his wife promised not to leave him. Prisoner seemed sincerely affected, and joined the witness in prayer that he might keep his resolution.

Mr. Maurice, District Traffic Superintendent, G. I. P. Railway, Jubbulpore.—Stated that the prisoner while in the Railway always bore a good character.

There was no evidence called for the defence. The prisoner's counsel contended that there was no evidence to connect him with the murder.

On the 26th instant the learned judge proceeded to sum up the case to the jury. In an elaborate speech occupying about four hours, His Lordship went through the entire evidence. What the jury would have to decide was had the prosecution shut out the reasonable possibility of the crime having been committed by some one other than the prisoner ? His Lordship commented in strong terms on the course adopted by the defence in trying to persuade the jury that the police had used this hammer to suit their own purpose, and that it was not in the room on the occasion of Lima's first visit to the house. The action taken by Mr. Howard in this respect was, in his Lordship's opinion, unwarrantable and uncalled for. In the course of the address and at the request of the jury to have the evidence of an independent medical authority, Dr. Deakin, the junior Civil Surgeon of this station, was examined as to the blood on the front and back of the shirt worn by the prisoner on the night of the murder. Dr. Deakin said, "Given a wound as described in the woman's head, I think that the splashes on the prisoner's shirt would have been caused by continued hammerings on her head with the hammer. The spots on the shirt are more like splashes than spouts from a severed artery." Then as to the possibility of an outsider having done the deed, the learned judge asked the jury to consider in the first place the motives that would induce such a person to commit the crime. It could not have been for the sake of plunder, as it was well known that the family had a hard life of it, nor was it reasonable to suppose that a burglar entering the house for the purposes of theft would seek the silence of its inmates from telling against him with a weapon belonging to that house, and the whereabouts of which was known only to the inmates of the place. Besides, the deceased was on friendly terms with every one ; and thus it was not likely that an outsider or anyone of her acquaintances had committed the deed. It was done with the hammer was beyond doubt, as the medical evidence shows, and the suggesstion of the defence that some other instrument was used is refuted by the fact that such may have been the case ; but that, according to Dr. Rice, the instrument was "an indenting and penetrating substance." Was then the prisoner the man who on that night committed the foul deed with the hammer ? In his statement in the Magistrate's Court he says that he came downstairs for his pipe. Lima, who searched the room and the prisoner's pockets, did not find the pipe.

The jury eventually retired, and after an absence of about 10 minutes brought in a unanimous verdict of guilty.

His Lordship, addressing the prisoner, said that the jury had brought in a verdict in which he entirely concurred. He passed sentence of death in the usual form.

The prisoner was then removed crying bitterly and protesting his innocence to the last.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.

SUBSCRIBER and PAID-UP CAPITAL £3,200,000
RESERVE FUND £800,000

LONDON BANKERS :
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON,
Messrs. C. J. HAMBRO & SON.
LONDON OFFICE—52, THREADNEEDLE STREET, E.C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.
LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted home through the Bank.

F. VOUILLON, Acting Manager.
1, Rampart Row, W.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID UP CAPITAL ....Dollars 5,000,000
RESERVE FUND ....Dollars 1,800,000

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened and Interest allowed : Fixed Deposits received on the following terms, viz. :—
Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal.
Interest at 5 per cent. per annum.
6 do. do. do. 4 do. do.
For shorter periods special arrangements can be made on terms to be ascertained on application.
All letters to be addressed and remittances made payable to the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.

G. E. NOBLE, Agent.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

BASS AND CO.'S PALE ALE.

THE PRICE of Kilderkins is now REDUCED to Rs. 29.

LYON & COMPANY,
Sole Agents for Bass, Ratcliff and Gretton, Limited.

GIESLER'S CHAMPAGNE

CAN always be had of CUTLER, PALMER & Co.

Messrs. Giesler have no exclusive Agents in India.

	Credit.		Cash.	
Quart ....Rs.	53	0	50	0
Pint............. „	28	0	26	8

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.
Bombay, January 1881.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., FOR SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned :—

	Per Doz. Quarts.	Per 2 Doz. Pints.
CHAMPAGNE.		
Eugene Clicquot's Carte Blanche....	Rs. 36 0	Rs. 38 0
Jules Camuset's Champagne, very dry	„ 40 0	..
Heidsick's Dry Monopole............	„ 55 0	58 0
STILL HOCKS. From G. M. PABSTMANN SOHN, MAYENCE.		
Laubenheimer..........	Rs. 16 8	Rs. 19 8
Deidesheimer	„ 17 8	„ 20 8
Geisenheimer	„ 18 8	„ 21 8
Liebfraumilch	„ 22 0	„ 25 0
Steinwein	„ 22 0	..
Hochheimer	„ 26 12	..
Ruedesheimer..........	„ 26 12	„ 29 12
Marcobrunner	„ 30 8	„ 33 8
Queen Victoria Berg	„ 36 8	..
*BRANDY.		
Boulestin & Co.'s do. 2 stars	„ 20 0	
Do. do. 3 stars	„ 24 8	
F. Dessandier & Co.'s 1 star Brandy	„ 22 0	
Fromy & Rogee's Brandy 3 stars	„ 30 0	
CLARETS. From H. & C. BALARESQUE, BORDEAUX.		
Chateau de Frands	Rs. 14 0	Rs. 16 0
Les Canons	„ 17 0	„ 19 0
Chateau Leoville	„ 20 0	..
Chateau Lafitte	„ 24 0	..
From MONTHEUIL FRANC FILS AINE, BORDEAUX.		
Chateau Labranche	Rs. 26 0	Rs. 28 0
Chateau Larose	„ 26 0	„ 28 0
Chateau Divian	„ 26 0	„ 28 0
Chateau d'Ulzan..........	„ 26 0	..
Chateau des Tours	„ 26 0	„ 28 0
BEER.		
IND (COOPE) & Co.'s PALE ALE..	Rs. 5 4	Rs. 3 4
Copenhagen Pale Ale	Rs. 6 0	..
Do. do. (1 doz.)	..	Rs. 3 8
SUNDRIES.		
Swiss Bitter from Alpine Plants	Rs. 24 0	Rs. 27 0
John Walker and Son's Old Highland Whiskey	„ 24 0	..
GERMAN SAUSAGES.		
Cervelatwurst	Rs. 1 8 per tin.	
Mettwurst	„ 1 6 „	

Outstation Orders should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.
Cash payments carry a discount of 5 per cent.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Rampart Row, Fort.
Bombay, 3rd January, 1881.

NOTICES.

ROLLED IRON BEAMS
FOR
LIGHT BRIDGES, ROOFS, &c., &c.
FOR SALE, THE FOLLOWING SECTIONS :

6" by 3"	weighing 15 lbs. per foot	In lengths of 29 feet and upwards.
8" by 4"	„ 24 „ „	
9½" by 4"	„ 28 „ „	
10" by 4½"	„ 34 „ „	
10" by 4½"	„ 33 „ „	Length 17 feet.
12" by 5"	„ 43 „ „	„ 23 „

BURN & CO.,
Howrah Iron Works, Howrah.

MR. J. MANOLESCU.
THE
ROMAN HAIR-CUTTING SALOON
FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.

MR. J. MANOLESCU has the pleasure to state that he has always on hand Wigs, Beards, Whiskers, and Moustaches suitable for any Fancy Dress or Theatrical Performance.
Ladies' faded hair and combings made up in any style at moderate prices.
Orders executed at the shortest notice.
Hair-cutting subscription tickets Rs. 10 each, entitling the holders to 14 cuttings and shampooings, to be had at
"THE ROMAN HAIR-CUTTING SALOON,"
No. 42, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

THE INDIAN GUARANTEE AND SURETYSHIP ASSOCIATION, Limited,

IS the FIRST PUBLIC COMPANY established in India, to provide Security against Losses arising through dishonesty of persons holding situations of trust, and to obviate the inconvenience and defects of Suretyship by Private Bondsmen.
The Security of the Association is now generally adopted for European and Native Officers under Government and Public Companies.
Friends and Relations are relieved of the fear of those pecuniary-losses to which persons are exposed who become responsible for the acts of others.
Moderate rates according to the nature of the Employment on the amount of security required.
Premiums periodically reduced.
For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms, apply to
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I. A.,
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay. Secretary.

PERRY DAVIS' VEGETABLE
PAINKILLER.

Perry Davis & Son, Manufacturers and Proprietors, Providence, Rhode Island, U. S. A.

UNSURPASSED AS A FAMILY MEDICINE AFTER FORTY YEARS' TRIAL.

IT is a purely and carefully prepared VEGETABLE COMPOUND
And a complete mitigator of Pain.
A capital antidote for SCORPION STINGS and SNAKE BITES,
AS an application for BRUISES, BURNS NEURALGIA and RHEUMATISM.
Has no equal
AS A REMEDY FOR DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA.
Or any sort of Bowel Complaint it stands alone for efficiency and rapidity of action.
Full Directions accompany each bottle.
Retailed by chemists all over the world.
Beware of Imitations exposed for sale in the Indian Bazars.
GENERAL AGENT AT BOMBAY—
ESUFALLY HIPTOOLA,
Pir Market near Jumma Musjid.

MONTHLY PUBLICATION.

NOW READY.
THE
INDIAN TRAVELLER'S GUIDE
FOR MARCH, 1881,
CONTAINS

THE REVISED Time and Fare Tables of the Great Indian Peninsula, B. B. & C. I., East India, Madras, Western Rajpootana, Sind, Punjab, and Delhi, Punjab and Northern State, Rajpootana State, Sindia State, Holkar and Sindia-Neemuch State Railways, &c., &c., and Steam Boats and Dak Companies, Bullock Trains and Transit Companies, the Routes between the principal towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.,

WITH A NEW COLOURED MAP OF INDIA,
Showing every Railway Station on the Indian Lines.

PRICE EIGHT ANNAS.
Indian Postage, 1 *Anna.*

Corrected up to the last day of going to press, and published on the 1st of every month at the BOMBAY GAZETTE Office.

☞ The GUIDE has lately been thoroughly revised and considerably enlarged, and the attention of travellers is particularly directed to the table of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, which shows at a glance how a tourist making Bombay his starting point can spend his time to the best advantage. Short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the hill sanitaria, &c., are also given.

This Guide, having a large monthly circulation throughout India, forms a very good medium for advertisers For Rates, &c., apply to the Manager "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SPECIAL AND IMPORTANT NOTICE
FOR
TRAVELLERS & OVERLAND PASSENGERS.

THORPE AND COMPANY.

EVERY requisite ready for use, for a journey by Sea or Land, on business or pleasure, at a moment's notice.

	Rs. a.		Rs. a.		Rs. a.
Overland Suits ..	Rs. 20 to 28 0	French Braces .. each	1 12	Bank Note Holders ..	.. 1 12
Sleeping do. ..	„ 5 to 16 0	Boys do. .. „	1 8	Pocket Books ..	.. 4 0
Ulsters, Warm ..	„ 35 to 45 0	Bridle Leather do. .. „	2 0	Money Belts ..	.. 2 8
Loose Black Alpaca Coat	.. 10 0	Cambric Handkerchiefs per doz.	4 0	Sovereign Boxes ..	.. 2 8
Cardigan Jackets ..	Rs. 10 to 12 8	Best Linen Collars .. „	5 8	Carpet Bags ..	.. 4 0
Cotton Socks .. per doz.	8 8	Do. do. Cuffs .. „	10 8	Courier Bags ..	.. 4 8
Merino Socks, best .. „	20 0	Washing Ties .. „	4 8	Best Hide Gladstone Bags	.. 28 0
Lambs Wool Socks ..per ½ doz.	12 8	Pin Scarves .. .. each	0 12	Tan Canvass Gladstone Bags	.. 22 0
Gauze Undervests .. „	12 0	Knot Scarves .. „	1 12	Square Mouth Bags, Hide	.. 20 8
Warm Undervest .. each	5 0	Paper Collars .. per doz.	0 8	Best Overland Trunks	.. 28 0
Warm Pants „	5 0	Paper Cuffs .. „	1 8	Railway Portmanteaux	.. 20 0
White Cashmere Mufflers „	3 0	Elastic Belts .. each	2 4	Solid Leather „ ..	30 to 65 0
Oxford Shirts .. „	5 0	Bridal Leather .. „	2 0	Solid Leather Dressing Cases	30 to 45 0
White do. .. „	4 0	Eau de Cologne .. bottle	0 12	Military Hair Brushes, pair in Leather Case ..	10 to 15 0
Best Flannel do. .. „	8 0	Atkinson's White Rose „	2 8	Ladies Hand Bags ..	.. 8 0
Warm Gloves .. per pair	1 8	Solid Linen Bags ..	4 4	Pomatum Bottle ..	.. 1 4
Kid Gloves, lined .. „	4 0	Uniform Cases ..	.. 20 0	Hair Brushes .. each	3 8
White Sun Umbrellas. ..	3 8	Waterproof Coats .. from	10 8	Razors .. „	2 8
Silk Umbrellas, good quality	.. 10 8	Cholera Belts ..	.. 2 8	Shaving Brushes .. „	2 8
Ladies' do. do.	.. 10 8	Chairs without Arms..	.. 5 8	Do. Soap .. „	1 0
Fitted Morocco Bags ..	.. 45 0	Do. with Arms ..	.. 7 8	Tooth Brushes .. „	0 8
Tiffin Baskets ..	.. 25 0	Do. do. do. and Leg Rests.	9 8	Tooth Brush Guards .. „	0 8
Cabin Bags	.. 30 0	Metal Soap Box ..	.. 1 12	Tooth Paste Pot .. „	1 4
Solid Leather Hat Cases	.. 25 0	Cotton Pillows ..	.. 1 8	Nail Brushes .. 12 as. &	1 8
Tan Canvas Portmanteaus	.. 32 0	Overland Chairs Carpet Seats ..	7 8	Bath Sponges ..	.. 1 8
Rezais or Quiltz ..	.. 5 0	Feather Pillows ..	.. 10 8	Sponge Bags ..	.. 1 8
French Kid Gloves .. per pair	2 8	Horse Hair Pillows ..	.. 10 8	Marine Soap, 4 cakes	.. 1 0
White Doe Gloves .. „	3 8	Eider Down do. ..	.. 10 8	Bath Slippers ..	.. 1 0
Dog-skin Gloves .. per pair	2 8	Leather Purses ..	.. 2 0	Housewife	.. 2 12
Do. Driving ..	.. 3 4	Do. Wallets ..	.. 1 12		

THORPE AND COMPANY,
HOSIERS, GLOVERS, CIVIL AND MILITARY TAILORS,
AND GENERAL OUTFITTERS.
MEADOW AND HUMMUM STREETS, FORT, BOMBAY.

NOVELTIES IN BREAKFAST FRAMES,
ELECTRO-PLATED.

THE BOY AND GATE. For Pepper, Mustard and Salt. Rs. 41 CASH.
THE COCK. For Pepper, Mustard and Salt. Rs. 25 CASH.
THE ELEPHANT. For Pepper, Mustard and Salt. Rs. 33 CASH.
THE GOAT. For Pepper, Mustard and Salt. Rs. 36 CASH.
THE DUMB WAITER. (THE PRINCE OF WALES'S BEAR.) For Pepper, Mustard and Salt. ELECTRO-PLATE, Rs. 36 CASH. OXYDIZED, Rs. 36 CASH.
THE BADMINTON. For Pepper, Mustard and Salt. Rs. 32 and 27 CASH.
THE "SINGING BIRD." For Pepper, Mustard and Salt. Rs. 44 CASH.
THE "MILK MAID." For Pepper, Mustard and Salt. Rs. 53 and 36 CASH.
THE "FLORAL." For Mustard, Pepper and Vinegar and Specimen Flower. Rs. 27 CASH.

OUR "FAITHFUL FRIEND."
A very pretty little Breakfast frame in Electro-plate, a Dog carrying in his mouth a Basket for salt, on either side a Mustard and Pepper Pot.
Rs. 40 CASH.

NEW COMBINATION BREAKFAST FRAME,
WITH BUTTER DISH, TOAST RACK, EGG CUPS AND SPOONS, CRUET, MUSTARD, PEPPER AND SALT, with CALL BELL, on stand, in Best Electro-plate.
Rs. 120.
Others differing, Rs. 80 and 62.

SPIRIT OR PERFUME STAND.
"THE TANTALUS."

This elegant Novelty is a patented invention, admirably adapted for use in this country. The metal bar across the top is locked by a SPRING BRAMAH LOCK, thus securing the contents of the BOTTLES, when unlocked it may be moved aside and the DECANTERS rendered available. HAMILTON AND Co. have them in stock of various sizes, some of BRIGHT NICKEL AND GILT, others in BRITISH OAK AND GILT. In all cases the DECANTERS are richly cut FLINT GLASS.
Rs. 105, 150, 155, 210.
According to size.

HAMILTON AND CO.,
JEWELLERS AND SILVERSMITHS, WATCH AND CLOCKMAKERS, &c.
BY APPOINTMENT
TO H. E. SIR JAMES FERGUSSON, K. C. S. I., GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.
Next door to National Bank.
CALCUTTA AND SIMLA,
February 18, 1881.

THE BOMBAY MUSICAL DEPOT.
S. ROSE & Co., 9, RAMPART ROW.

S. ROSE and Co. beg to inform their numerous Constituents that they are in receipt of further supplies of

THE GENUINE GRAND SQUARE
"SYMPATHETIC" PIANOFORTE.

Of which ROSE and Co., Bombay, are the sole importers, has now been for nearly twenty years before the Indian Public, and its reputation is fully established as the best Pianoforte for India. Cash Price, Rs. 850. Packing Case of Tin and Wood, Rs. 25.

[The above is guaranteed by S. ROSE and Co.]

N. B.—Intending purchasers of reputed "Sympathetics," New or Second-hand, can be furnished with the date of importation and the period of use of each genuine Sympathetic, if the manufacturers' number of the Piano is given.

"MOFUSSIL" SQUARE PIANOFORTE.

This instrument has been constructed by S. ROSE and Co. to supply the want of a Good, Cheap, and Serviceable Pianoforte containing strength, lightness, and portability.
Solid Mahogany case, over-strung scale, tension bar—7 Octaves.
Price, Rs. 650 Cash ; Packing Case, Zinc-lined, Rs. 25 extra.

"LA PIANETTA FAVORIAT."

The cheapest Cottage Piano constructed for India, Compass 7 Octaves, solid wood, no veneer, Trichord Treble Talet Pin Plate. Price nett Cash, Rs. 375.

NEW AND SECOND-HAND PIANOFORTES from Rs. 250.

Repairs of every description of Musical Instruments by experienced European Assistants to S. ROSE and Co.

THE ONE-YEAR PURCHASE SYSTEM.

S. ROSE and Co. have received such numerous applications from all parts of India regarding the purchase of Pianos WITH PAYMENT TO BE MADE BY INSTALMENTS, that they have determined to give a trial to a ONE-YEAR PURCHASE SYSTEM with a view to meet what is evidently a public requirement in connection with their branch of business.

THE "SYMPATHETIC" GRAND SQUARE PIANOFORTE.

Under the one-year purchase system	..Rs. 900 0	
Cases of tin and wood	.. „ 25 0	925 0
Payment on giving the order	.. „ 250 0	
Promissory Note at 3 months from date of despatch	.. „ 125 0	
Ditto ditto 4 ditto	.. „ 125 0	
Ditto ditto 6 ditto	.. „ 125 0	
Ditto ditto 8 ditto	.. „ 100 0	
Ditto ditto 10 ditto	.. „ 100 0	
Ditto ditto 12 ditto	.. „ 100 0	925 0

PRICE OF THE "MOFUSSIL" SOLID PIANO.

Under the one-year purchase system	..Rs. 700 0
Cases of tin and wood	.. „ 25 0
Total	Rs. 725
Payment on giving the order	..Rs. 200
Promissory Note at 3months from date of despatch..	„ 100
Ditto ditto 4 ditto	.. „ 100
Ditto ditto 6 ditto	.. „ 100
Ditto ditto 8 ditto	.. „ 100
Ditto ditto 10 ditto	.. „ 75
Ditto ditto 12 ditto	.. „ 75
Total	Rs. 725

HAROLD and Co., Calcutta, and S. ROSE and Co., Bombay, have forwarded the "Sympathetic" and Mofussil Pianofortes to all parts of India, including Burmah, Ceylon, and also the Hill Stations of the various Presidencies, and they have always given satisfaction. Distant residents, if unknown to the firm, will much oblige by giving a reference in order to prevent mistakes.

PIANOFORTES FOR HIRE.

S. ROSE AND CO., 9, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY,
SOLE BOMBAY AGENTS FOR THE "SYMPATHETIC" AND MOFUSSIL PIANOS.

BADHAM, PILE & COMPANY,
BOMBAY AND SECUNDERABAD.

BOOT AND SHOE DEPARTMENT.

THIS department is under the Superintendence of a practical European Boot Cutter of experience. Boots and Shoes made to measure of best French and English leather only. Lasts kept for future orders.

LADIES' BOOTS AND SHOES.
FROM THE BEST FRENCH MAKERS ONLY KEPT IN STOCK.

		Cash prices. Rs.	a.	Credit. Rs.	a.
French Kid low cut Shoes ...	per pair	7	0	7	8
French Kid Oxford Shoes ...	„	8	0	8	8
French Kid do. extra quality ...	„	9	8	10	8
French Kid embroidered Shoes...	„	9	0	10	0
French Kid Jett do. Shoes...	„	9	8	10	8
French Kid Shoes with Satin Bows ...	„	9	0	9	8
French Kid Button Boots ...	„	15	0	16	8
French Kid and Morocco Slippers ...	„	5	0	5	8
White and Brown Lawn Tennis Shoes ...	„	9	0	10	8

Peerless Gloss and Kid Reviver, 12 annas per bottle.

GENT'S BOOTS AND SHOES.

	Cash. Rs.	a.	Credit. Rs.	a.
Gent's Best Calf Walking Shoes ...	12	8	13	8
Gent's Patent Dress Shoes, extra quality ...	12	8	13	8
Gent's Glove Kid Light Walking Shoes ...	13	0	14	0
Gent's Button or Lace Shoes with Drab tops ...	13	8	14	8
Gent's Glove Kid Button Boots, Patent fronts ...	15	0	16	8
Gent's Calf Parade Boots... ...	14	8	16	0
Gent's Calf Walking Boots ...	14	8	16	0
Gent's Patent Dress Boots ...	15	0	16	0
Gent's Patent Court Shoes ...	11	8	13	0
Gent's Lawn Tennis and Raquet Shoes ...	9	8	10	8
Gent's Grecian Slippers ...	4	0	4	8

BOOTS TREES OF ALL SIZES IN STOCK.

NUBIAN BLACKING, 12 ANNAS PER BOTTLE.

BADHAM, PILE & CO.,
BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO THE VICEROY OF INDIA,
AND GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

C. MARCKS AND COMPANY,
UNRIVALLED WATCHES.

MESSRS. C. MARCKS and Co. are glad to inform their numerous constituents and the Public that, owing to the continually increasing sale of their watches, they are enabled to reduce their prices, by which means, together with the improvements lately added, they trust to secure a still greater sale for their goods.

GERMAN SILVER KEYLESS WATCHES,
CRYSTAL FRONTS.

The Railway Watch, medium size ... Rs. 20 and 30
Do. „ large size ... 25 and 30
Do. „ do. very superior ... 40 and 50
The Celebrated Campaign Watch, the best time-piece for officers ... 30 and 35
formerly sold at .. „ 40

ALL GUARANTEED FOR TWO YEARS.

SILVER WATCHES.

Gentlemen's open-faced cylinder ... Rs. 20, 25, 30 & 40
Hunting lever ... „ 25, 30, 35, 40 & 50
Crystal-face keyless lever with movements like the "Campaign Rs. 35 Watch" ... „ 48
Hunting and half-hunting keyless lever ... „ 45, 50 60, 75 & 90
Ladies' hunting and half hunting, in great variety ... „ 25 to 55
Plain half-hunting case, with gold winding button, the very finest finish ... „ 75

GOLD WATCHES.

Gentlemen's open-faced, of every size ... Rs. 50 to Rs. 150
Hunting, half-hunting, or crystal-faced keyless lever, plain, engineturned or chased ... „ 200 to 275
do. do. do. chronometer, in stout cases, with all the latest improvements, maximum variation, guaranteed not to exceed a minute per month ... „ 250 to 340
Ladies' open-faced, of every size ... „ 50 to 80
Hunting, small and medium sized, neatly finished ... „ 65
Do. do. lever escapement ... „ 70
Open-faced hunting, or half hunting, keyless, best finish ... „ 120 to 175
Do. with compensation balance and extra stout case ... „ 200 to 240

C. MARCKS & CO.
2, Rampart Row, Bombay. 1, East Street, Poona.

BOMBAY RACES.

CHRONOGRAPH WATCHES
FOR RACES.

THE new Pocket CHRONOGRAPH WATCH, INVENTED and MANUFACTURED by Messrs. F. L. & Co., is not only the BEST, but also the CHEAPEST ever offered for sale.

The Watch had a marked success at the Bombay Races in January last, and also at the Secunderabad, Mhow, Meerut, and Calcutta Races, and Gentlemen connected with Racing will be glad to learn that a fine supply is again to hand.

IN GERMAN SILVER CASE ... ...Rs. 80
„ FINE „ „ ... ... „ 85
„ 18-CARAT GOLD „ ... ... „ 150

Description :—The Watch is middle-size, keyless, patent lever, crystal glass front and back, going 32 hours.

There are two dials, one in front with the hour, minute, and short second hands, the other is on the back of the watch divided in seconds and fractions of a second. Over it runs the long second or chronograph hand. This dial is cut out from the centre up to near the seconds, having the whole chronograph mechanism visible to the eye.

On pressing on the winding nut the second hand will start from the fig. 12, on pressing again the hand will stop immediately, on pressing a third time the hand will fly back to the starting point. In a case of false start this peculiarity of the watch is invaluable.

We guarantee the watch to regulate within a few seconds in 24 hours, the difference in time for 5 minutes being therefore only from 0·02 to 0·05 of a second, a result impossible to arrive at with chronographs going only from 15 minutes to 2 hours.

FAVRE LEUBA & CO.,
BOMBAY.

NOTICES.

FOR SALE, MANILLA and OILED COIR ROPE and CORDAGE. Apply to
OWEN & OKELL,
Agents to W. H. HARTON & Co., Calcutta.
Apollo Street, Bombay.

CABUL FIELD SERVICE TENTS,
WEIGHING 80 lbs., Price Rs. 75, Can be had at short notice on application, accompanied by remittance in full, to
The AGENT, ELGIN MILLS COMPANY,
CAWNPORE.

"BOOMER" PRESSES,
ADOPTED BY H. M.'s GOVERNMENT,
(OVER 6,000 SOLD)

CAN be worked by hand to a pressure of 300 tons and by power to 600 tons and upwards.
Specially-designed Presses for Cotton, Hides, Cloth, Jute, Oil, Tobacco, &c., &c.
The Standard Oil Company of New York have 150 "Boomer" Presses in use at their works.

AGENTS AND SOLE MANUFACTURERS IN BENGAL,
BURN & COMPANY,
HOWRAH IRON WORKS, HOWRAH.

J. NEUBERG,
5, Meadow Street.

MACHINE CUT TOBACCOS.

NEUBERG'S CELEBRATED
GOLDEN BLOCK MIXTURE."
MANUFACTURED DAILY.
Per 1 lb. Tin—Rs. 3-4 | Per ½ lb. Tin—Re. 1-12.

NEUBERG'S
VIRGINIA HONEY DEW.
AN OLD SMOKER'S CHOICE.
Rs. 2 per ½ lb. Tin.

NEUBERG'S
GOLDEN SHAG.
Highly recommended, combining within itself the delicate aroma of the purest Golden Leaf, and the pleasant fulness of the choicest Virginia.
Rs. 2 per ½ lb. Tin.

NEUBERG'S
"GOLDEN LEAF" BIRD'S EYE,
FRESH AND FRAGRANT.
Re. 1 per ¼ lb. Tin.

WILL'S
BEST BRISTOL BIRD'S EYE,
Re. 1 per ¼ lb. Tin.

FINEST
TURKISH TOBACCOS,
Deliciously fresh.
Rs. 6 and Rs. 10 per lb.

CIGARETTES.
Mild, Medium, and Full Flavored.
MANUFACTURED DAILY.
Deliciously fresh.
14 Brands to select from.
Illustrated Price-list forwarded on application.

J. NEUBERG,
5, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

COMMISSARIAT NOTICE No. 6 OF 1880-81.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the EXECUTIVE COMMISSARIAT OFFICER at BOMBAY up to noon of 21st March, 1881, and then and there opened for the supply at the undermentioned Stations in the Bengal Presidency, and in the quantities noted against each, of country manufactured Cotton Sheeting for Barrack and Hospital bedding of European troops in the Bengal Presidency.

2nd. Covers to be superscribed "Tender for the supply of country manufactured Cotton Sheeting."

3rd. Deliveries will be taken in two equal instalments, on 1st July and 1st August, 1881 ; and a tender may be for the supply of the quantities required at any one, two, or at all three Stations. A tender for the supply at one of the Stations named of the entire quantity required will also receive consideration.

4th. A sample of the sheeting to be supplied can be inspected in the Commissariat Office, or samples will be furnished to applicants. Form of tender can also be had on application. Tenders will only be received in the form obtainable from this Office.

5th. The Sheeting to be supplied is to be in every respect (weight, texture, &c.) equal to the Commissariat Sample, and acceptance of supplies will be subject to approval of the Commissariat Officer and of Committee, and deliveries must be made in pieces of 47½ yards in length.

6th. Each tender to be accompanied, as earnest money, by a Government promissory note, duly endorsed to the Executive Commissariat Officer or by a treasury receipt for an amount equal to 5 per cent. of the value at the tendered rate of the quantity of sheeting tendered for ; but the earnest money of any one tender need not exceed Rs. 1,000 if a third of the total quantity is tendered for, or Rs. 2,000 if two-thirds are tendered for, or Rs. 3,000 if the whole quantity is tendered for.

7th. Security for the performance of the contract will be required at 10 per cent. upon the aggregate value of the sheeting at the rate of the accepted tender, but not to exceed Rs. 10,000 as the maximum.

8th. Government to have the power to accept any tender in whole or in part or to reject any tender without assigning cause for so doing.

Station of supply.	Sheeting of 48 inches width.	Sheeting of 60 inches width.	Total for each station.	Remarks.
	yards.	yards.	yards.	
Calcutta...	44,500	11,600	56,100	Deliverable in the Commissariat godown at the stations named, in two equal instalments on 1st July and 1st August, 1881.
Meerut. ..	44,500	11,600	56,100	
Lahore. ..	44,500	11,600	56,100	
Total..	1,33,500	34,800	1,68,300	

E. S. WALCOTT, Major,
Executive Commissariat Officer, at the Presidency.
Executive Commissariat Office, Bombay, 8th Feb., 1881.

INSURANCES.

SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1710.

INSURANCES effected upon Merchandise, Warehouse, Shops, Dwelling-Houses and their contents, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at the current rates.
CLAIMS arranged by the local Agents, and paid with promptitude and liberality.
PEEL, CASSELS & Co., Agents.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY.
FIRE AND MARINE.
CAPITAL—£2,500,000.

THE above Company INSURES almost every discription of PROPERTY and RISKS at the usual Rates.
WALLACE & Co., Agents,
2, Parsee Bazaar Street, Bombay.

THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.
FIRE AND LIFE.

YEAR ENDING DECEMBER, 1879.
ANNUAL INCOME £1,305,500
FIRE RESERVE £1,350,000
LIFE & ANNUITY RESERVE ...£3,051,921
TOTAL INVESTED FUNDS £6,247,220

FIRE Insurnaces granted on most favourable terms.
LIFE rates for Indian Residence will be found to compare very favourably with those of any first class office.
For Tables and Prospectus apply to
RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay. Agents.

NOTICES.

P. GRANT & SON,
SADDLERS
AND
HARNESS MAKERS,
31, MEADOWS STREET,
BOMBAY.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10 ; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5 ; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness, in the yard, [single Rs. 15, double Rs. 30.] The Horse Shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing done.

BYCULLA FOUNDRY AND ENGINEERING WORKS.

ESTABLISHED 1858.

THE FOUNDRY, FITTING, SMITHS' and BOILER-MAKERS' DEPARTMENTS are each under skilled European supervision and fitted with the best Machinery for high-class work and quick despatch.
Estimates for every description of Iron and Brass work, will be forwarded on application.
Machinery of all kinds imported through our Home Agent.
RICHARDSON & Co.
Works and Offices, Nesbit Lane, Bombay.

ORIENTAL LOAN ASSOCIATION.
Registered under Act X. of 1866.
Shares, Rs. 20 each, fully paid-up.
Dividend for 1879, 10 per cent.

THE DIRECTORS, having received numerous Applications for Advances on Approved Security, are desirous of increasing the Capital by completing the first issue of 5,000 Shares.
Advances made on approved Personal Security in connection with Life Policies in the Oriental Life Office.
For Proposal Forms apply to
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
MANAGING DIRECTOR.
9, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

STEEL BOILERS.

DANIEL ADAMSON & Co.,
ENGINEERS AND BOILER-MAKERS,
DUKINFIELD, NEAR MANCHESTER, ENGLAND.

ORIGINAL PATENTEES OF
THE ADAMSON FLANGE SEAM FLUE,
Of which many thousands are now in use, and also of
BOILERS HAVING ALL RIVET HOLES DRILLED IN POSITION
AFTER PLATES ARE BENT INTO FORM.
BOILERS of all types, in STEEL or IRON,
With rivet holes drilled by special system.
DANIEL ADAMSON & Co. have, for the last TWENTY YEARS, made STEEL BOILERS A SPECIALITY and have over
1,500 STEEL BOILERS
Now working at pressures from 50 lbs. to 250 lbs. per square inch.
ENGINES of all descriptions. THE WHEELOCK AUTOMATIC EXPANSION ENGINE, Centennial Medal and Diploma, Philadelphia, 1876 ; Grand Prize, Paris, 1878, and First Prize, Cincinatti, 1880, in competition with the Corliss and other Automatic expansion Engines.
Established] THE ONLY OLD ESTABLISHED FIRM OF THIS NAME. [1851

Printed and Published by the Proprietor, GRATTAN GEARY, at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press, Rampart Row, Fort, Bombay.
AGENTS—LONDON : GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill, E. C.—PARIS : Messrs. GALIGNANI and Co., Publisher, Rue de Rivoli.—CALCUTTA : Messrs THACKER SPINK and Co.